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TONSILS, EYESIGHT, AND ANESTHESIA.

INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS AT SURGICAL CONFERENCE.

NAVIGATORS WHO WERE QUITE COLOUR-BLIND.

EXPERT'S PLEA FOR PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(By REUEL S. MOORE, United Press Staff Correspondent.)

HONOLULU, T.H.—That medical science has advanced to a point where a wide variety of anesthetics are available to the modern surgeon, Dr. J. S. Lundy, specialist on anesthesia at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., told surgeons attending the Pan-Pacific Union's surgical conference here.

"There is no place in anesthesia for any method to be used as routine, and with so great a variety of agents and methods at one's disposal there is no accepting excuse for fitting the patient to the anesthetic rather than the anesthetic to the patient," Dr. Lundy said.

Many Agents.

Various agents are available to the surgeon for general anesthesia, including ether, nitrous oxide, ethylene and carbon dioxide. Sometimes more than one agent is used to advantage.

Local anesthesia, spinal anesthesia and sacral block anesthesia are adaptable and advantageous in certain areas and cases over general anesthesia, he said.

The choice of anesthetics to be used for operations in the lower portion of the abdomen remains wider than for the upper portion, as post-operative pulmonary complications are less frequent in lower abdominal cases, according to Dr. Lundy.

Despite the wide variety of anesthetic methods available, however, in ordinary lower-abdominal operations, where the patient's lungs and heart are normal and he is not suffering from any malignant lesion, other remains probably the safest and most satisfactory, Dr. Lundy said.

Three Factors in Vision.

Uniform standards and proper methods of examination should be adopted for determining the acceptability of persons employed in navigation and the railway services from a standpoint of vision, Sir James Barrett declared.

The Melbourne, Australia, oculist, consulting surgeon to the

Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, and consulting oculist of the Royal Australian navy, addressed the conference the next day.

"As I see it, there are three factors in vision, colour, form and light sense," he said.

In terms of the oculist's classification, Sir James fixed a 6/12 vision as the lowest standard of visual acuity compatible with safety. The colour vision should be normal.

Sir James suggested that in establishing standards of vision the initial standard on entrance in a service should be higher than the standard required from veterans, which would allow for a deterioration in eyesight without penalty, and also because someone old in a fixed service may profit by his familiarity with routine and circumstances, providing they do not fall below the minimum standard set.

"I have known a grossly colour blind officer to navigate a ship for years without disaster," Sir James declared.

Five-Yearly Examinations.

"He was a highly capable man, who usually had someone else on the watch for him. Furthermore, the particular conjunction of events rendering the fate of the ship dependent upon his colour sense, never developed. This officer navigated until he was examined by me. Had he been properly examined when he went to sea, a sea career would not have been partially wasted. As it happened, just before I saw him, he made a bad mistake, but nothing happened."

"Instances many be given, as in the foregoing, of people with poor vision successfully following such a calling. Sooner or later, however, through mist and rain, safety may depend solely on their colour vision and instant action."

"In the case of the wreck of the 'Australia' in 1904, the vision of the pilot was investigated. After he made the first mistake, I estimated that rectification could have

been effected within four seconds. Experts subsequently told me that rectification had become impossible, the moment the helm was put over."

Sir James suggested that for ordinary mariners a 5-year examination should be made up to 30 years of age. For pilots and railway engineers the examination should be annual until the age of 60, thereafter every six months to 65, where 65 is fixed as the retiring age.

Tonsils and Vocalists.

Removal of the tonsils is no menace to the voice of a trained singer, Dr. Richard Francis of Sydney, Australia, told the conference.

"It is a popular misbelief that a singer is apt to have their voices ruined by tonsil operations," Dr. Francis said.

"I do not think careful dissection of the tonsils, without damage to the soft palate, can affect the voice. All patients of mine have had definite beneficial results."

Sources of Poison.

Dr. Francis said the tonsils may be obvious or inobvious sources of poison for the system. Many cases display the typical and familiar systems of local inflammation.

"However, the tonsil is frequently symptomatically quite quiescent when it is in a highly septic state," the specialist continued.

"The size of the tonsil is no guide in itself." Dr. Francis described the case of a wealthy Australian, who spent two years in London suffering from post-nasal catarrh, and during that time underwent a variety of treatments. His tonsils were symptomless.

Dr. Francis, however, decided to remove the tonsils, which brought an immediate cure.

He said it was surprising how frequent dormant septic tonsils will cause definite constant, or recurring symptoms in nearby organs, as in the foregoing case.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(August 29.)
Y.M.C.A. Flannel Dance: Open to Ladies, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Dream of Love."

World Theatre: "Odette."
Star Theatre: "The Villa by the Sea."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 3.33 a.m. and 7.03 p.m.; Low: 12.04 p.m. and 6.14 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Karmala).
Outward: Europe via Suez (Karmala).

Friday.
(August 30.)
Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Netherland's Consul "At Home," 11.30 a.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Dream of Love."
World Theatre: "Odette."
Star Theatre: "The Villa by the Sea."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 4.48 a.m. and 8.19 p.m.; Low: 1.12 p.m. and 10.53 p.m.

Saturday.
(August 31.)
Queen of the Netherlands born 1890.

Baseball: Hong Kong v. Kloras.
Lawn Bowls:—Division I: Tai-koo v. Police, Civil Service v. Kowloon, Recreation v. Bowling Green, Kowloon Dock v. Craigengower.
Division II: Craigengower v. Tai-koo, Kowloon C.C. v. Civil Service, Bowling Green v. Hong Kong Electric, Yacht Club v. Recreation.

Queen's Theatre: "Dream of Love."
World Theatre: "Odette."
Star Theatre: "The Villa by the Sea."
Tea Dances: Hong Kong Hotel, and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 5.58 a.m. and 9.03 p.m.; Low: 1.59 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Kashmir), 10.30 a.m.

Sunday.
(September 1.)
Fourteenth Sunday After Trinity.

Baseball: Japanese v. Filipinos.
Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Tides:—High: 7.03 a.m. and 9.31 p.m.; Low: 12.18 a.m. and 2.38 p.m.

Monday.
(September 2.)
Water Polo: "Somerset" v. Kowloon "B," Chinese "A" v. Kowloon "A," V.R.C., 5.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Victoria, B.C. (Pres. Pierce), 5 p.m.

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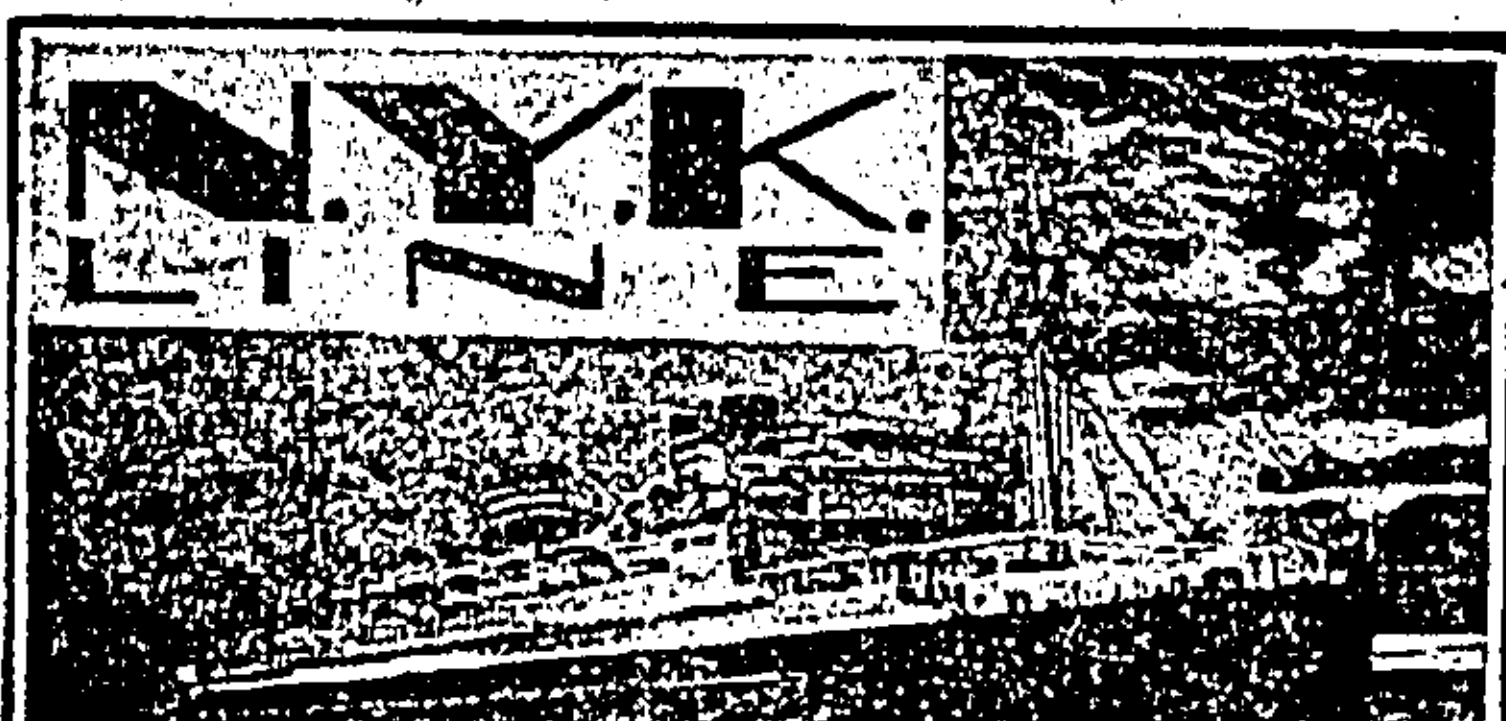
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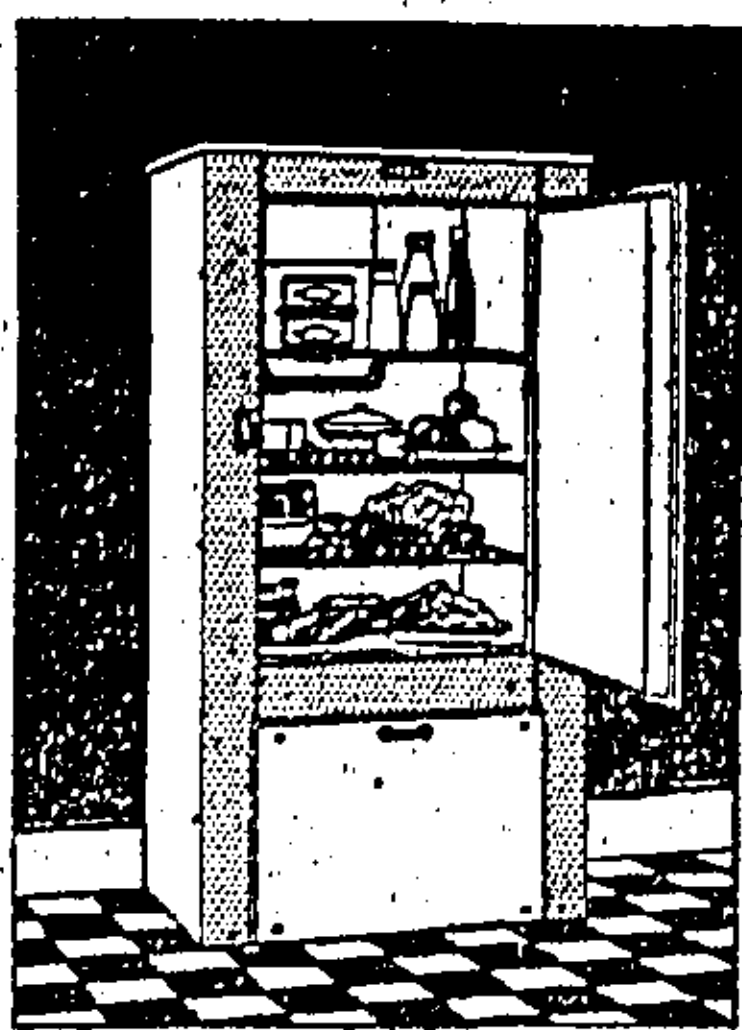
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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

AN APPEAL TO BOOK-LOVERS.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY IN HONG KONG.

There are very few world-wide activities in which Hong Kong does not play its part. In many, such as banking, shipbuilding, road-making, pirate-chasing, charity, amateur theatricals, tennis, and surf-riding, it may safely be said to play a prominent part. And steps are being taken to make sure that it plays its part in broadcasting and in flying. The Colony is not only in the current of world trade,—it is also in the current of world ideas.

Confronted by such evidence that we are moving with the Zeitgeist, visitors and new-comers are often surprised that there is no local branch of the English Association. They are all the more surprised at the lack of an English Association when they learn that Hong Kong has several extensive libraries, whose lending-lists show that they are well patronised, some first-class book-sellers, whose counters prove that they are up-to-date, as well as a literary Press, secondary schools, and a University.

It may be objected that Hong Kong already has a St. Andrew's Society, a St. George's Society, and a St. David's Society. But this objection is beside the point. These are patriotic societies. The English Association is a literary and linguistic society. It might be described as an international society. It welcomes members of every nation and race who have a sufficient knowledge of the English Language to be interested in the reading and discussion of English Literature, or in ideas about the English Language. But although it is not a patriotic society, it does not attempt any foolish rivalry with the great patriotic societies. Although international in membership, it does not aim at the discouragement of patriotism.

A Proposal.

The English Association was founded in London twenty-three years ago. Its aims are to foster and develop the study of English, and "to afford opportunities for friendly intercourse and co-operation amongst all who love our literature and language, and desire to spread a knowledge of them." The Central Body is in London, where the lectures are so eagerly attended that it is "often difficult to find a hall of adequate seating capacity." There are branches in most of the big business centres and most of the university towns of England; in most of the big business centres and all the University towns of Scotland; and in the business centres and University towns of Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Chicago has a branch. So have Allahabad and Ceylon. In Asia the branch furthest east is Rangoon. And it is now intended to start a branch in Hong Kong.

The Auspices.

Will the Hong Kong branch receive the support that is accorded to other branches throughout the world? From its commencement the English Association has attracted those who are concerned with the teaching of English in University, secondary or primary education. But it has, in an equal degree, attracted authors and journalists, as well as those who, having no professional interest in writing, count reading among their pleasures, and believe that literary societies stimulate interest, direct criticism and foster creative art.

That the association has an appeal to all types of members can be seen from the names of the General Committee which is elected annually from the central body and the branches. They are the names of authors, teachers, and readers from all over the world. The authors' names are the best known; but the teachers and readers are no less valuable members of the Association. The wide appeal and the importance of the Association is further indicated by its list of past presidents. Year after year Prime Ministers and Viceroys alternate with eminent scholars and popular authors.

Plans for Hong Kong.

The enthusiasts who have decided to start a branch in Hong Kong believe that in mobilising supporters they can imitate the parent association. They have approached His Excellency the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, and secured his promise to accept the presidency. And they hope that the constituent meeting will be able to elect an influential committee, thoroughly representative of the readers, teachers, and writers in the colony. Lectures have already been promised by His Excellency, by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, by Mrs. Southern, and by other representative book-lovers.

Those who join the local branch will not only be able to attend monthly meetings, but will also receive the pamphlets and bulletins of the Association. These are issued thrice a year. Each bulletin contains among other things a current bibliography, contributed by English, American, and foreign scholars, of books and articles on English language and literature. Among the pamphlets there have appeared such valuable aids to students and to bookbuyers as "A Reference Library of English Language and Literature," and "A Shakespeare Reference Library." Another well-known publication of the Association is the annual "Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association." The Association has also published "Poems of To-day" and "Prose of To-day." Those who wish to be put in the way of receiving such books will find it most convenient to join the Hong Kong branch of the English Association.

Meetings.

Local meetings are to be held once a month. First there will be a constituent meeting, as required by the Executive Committee at home, to resolve itself into a branch of the English Association, to elect officers and a committee, and to frame rules. This meeting is to be held in the Cathedral Hall by the kindness of the Dean on Monday, September 30, at 5.30 p.m. His Excellency has signified his intention of being present. Thereafter the ordinary meetings will be held on the first Tuesday of each month, from November to April. For those meetings His Excellency has graciously offered to allow the Association the use of the ballroom at Government House, as soon as it is ready.

Shy Readers.

Among the most devoted lovers of reading there are always to be found some who regard reading as a solitary pleasure. They enjoy books, but feel no desire to lecture on them, little desire to discuss them, and still less desire to be lectured to. They have to be reminded that the ideas contained in books are by the very authors of those books intended for discussion, and that these ideas are appreciated and vitalised only in so far as they get thrashed-out in talk. For centuries literary societies have provided the ideal opportunity for this. They have flourished by digesting the fruits of great books. The French Academy was in its origin a small private literary society.

To-day the need for literary societies is greater than ever, because to-day chance meetings in business, in sport, and at dinner-tables take place in such a turmoil of modern diversion that they provide less opportunity than ever for the discussion of literature and language. In an age when everything is organised, literary discussion, unless organised, is crowded out. Those who are shy of literary activity, in a society ought to remember that the earliest named writer in England was one who found miraculous inspiration as the result of his desire to take part in the literary recitals of the monastery of Whitby.

Further information about the English Association can be obtained from Professor Simpson, The University of Hong Kong. He has undertaken the secretaryship of the local branch, and is eager to get in touch with all who are interested, and would especially like to hear of all in Hong Kong who have been members of the English Association elsewhere.

A THAMES WALKER.

FROM BANK TO BANK ON
WATER SKIS.

EMBANKMENT COMEDY.

Student Franz Hirsch and Professor Michael Mitter, of Vienna, walked calmly across the Thames and back recently while a nervous Thames police boat cruised round waiting for their corpses and thousands of people lining the Embankment went hysterical with joy.

Professor Michael Mitter, Student Franz Hirsch and Direktor Max Suchmann arrived at a newspaper office with three sets of water-skis and a set purpose.

"We want to walk across the Thames, please," said Direktor Max Suchmann.

The water-skis were displayed. They are large waterproof covers, spread on basket-work frames. They are about 5ft. long, and one is strapped to each foot and the wearer propels himself along with a small paddle.

Cleopatra's Needle.

A Press representative put Professor Michael Mitter, Student Franz Hirsch, Direktor Max Suchmann, and the water-skis in two taxicabs and cruised up and down the Thames Embankment looking for a likely spot.

The keeper of the Westminster landing stage said he would not have minded personally, "but he had his job to think of."

Student Franz Hirsch wanted to try it from the steps of the Houses of Parliament, but he was restrained, and eventually the party landed at the steps beneath Cleopatra's Needle.

Professor Michael Mitter and Student Franz Hirsch undressed and stood in sky blue bathing suits.

They strapped on the water-skis, and within ten minutes the Embankment was black with heads. Motor-cars and tram-cars stopped while drivers, conductors, and passengers watched fascinated.

"Mermaids," breathed a taxicab driver hoarsely.

Strong Current.

A strong current was running when the student and the professor walked away. Steering beautifully, they sped towards the other side.

Student Franz Hirsch side-stepped a coal barge and said something to the somewhat irritated pilot. "Oi," shouted an outraged policeman from Cleopatra's Needle, and with that Student Franz Hirsch fell over and two legs attached to water-skis popped out of the Thames.

A police boat tore to the scene, cheered on by shouts of "Go it, Grace Darling" from delighted thousands on the bank.

Student Hirsch stood up again, and the police boat went to half speed.

Professor Michael Mitter then fell over, and the police boat tried again. When it was not trying to pick up Student Franz Hirsch and Professor Michael Mitter, it did its best to prevent the two pencers from playing ring o' roses round it.

Police Boat Tries Again.

Something noble then stirred Direktor Max Suchmann, who had been convincing a policeman that "they were only falling to show how easy it was to get up."

He was fully clothed in plus-fours, but the director strapped on the skis and started to walk. The tide, however, was against him, and he gave an excellent imitation of a piece of seaweed.

Every time he was washed back he sat down, and every time he sat down he said something in his native tongue to the crowd. They began to wait for him eventually and say the responses, while a goggled-eyed policeman, chanting, "Stop—it—you must."

Meanwhile, the police boat was playing "Touched you last" with the professor and student out on the river.

Then they came ashore, collected the director, and went away in a taxicab.

Water-skiing is a splendid sport, the skis apparently defying any current and being extremely cheap to manufacture.

"Speeds of 12 m.p.h. have been reached on the Danube," said the director, "and if anybody puts up a prize we are ready to walk across the Channel."

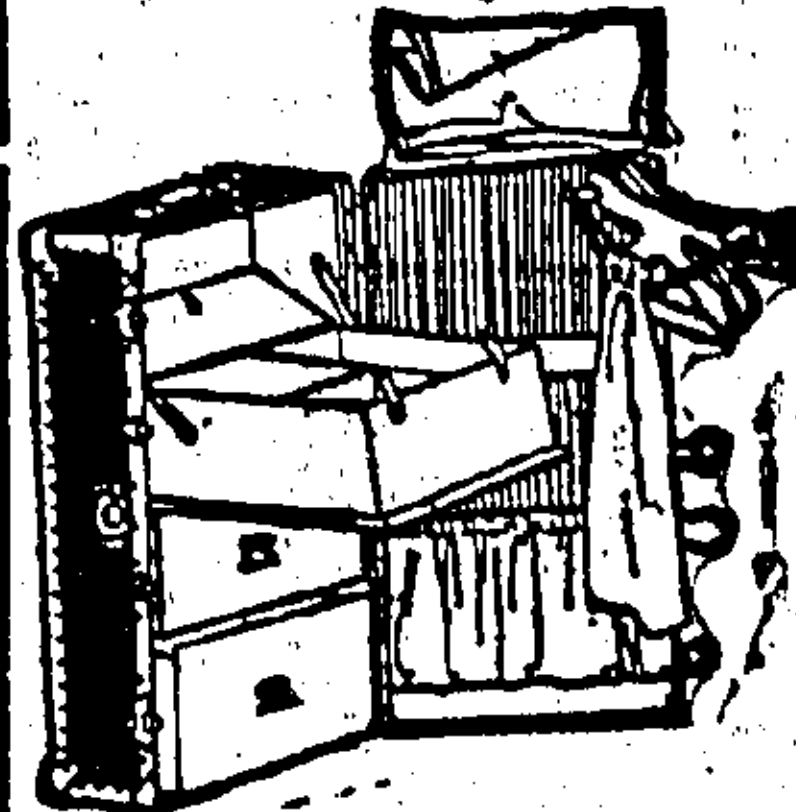
The police boat, however, may not like to go so far.

Sheffield.—Commenting at the Sheffield Quarter Sessions on a heavy calendar, consisting chiefly of shopbreaking, warehouse breaking, and fraud cases, the Recorder (Mr. W. J. Waugh, K.C.) said that he could not congratulate the city on the number of cases of that character for trial. He endeavoured some time ago, by increasing sentences, to put a stop to such offences, but it had not been effective.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

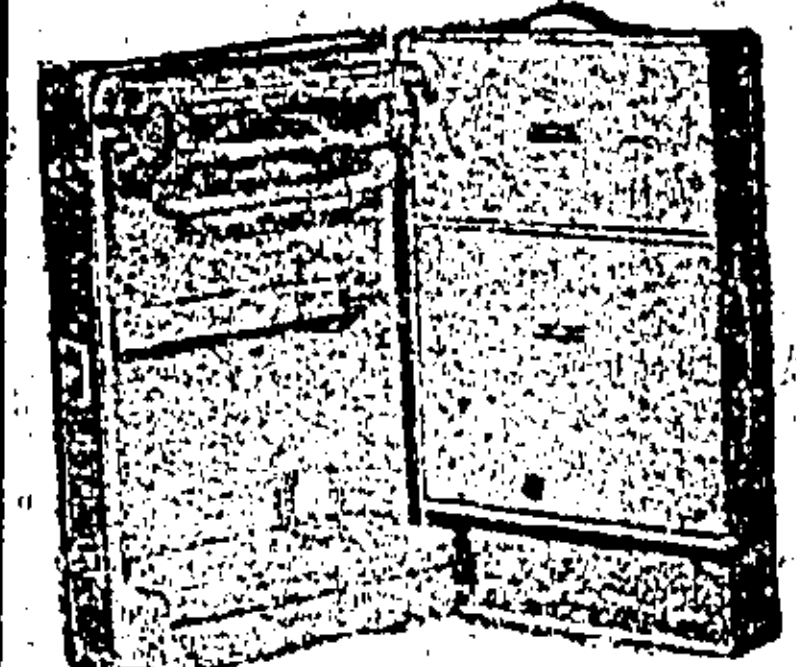
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Packing List:—

4 Suits	6 Ties
1 Extra Pr. Trousers	12 Collars
1 Pr. Golf Knickers	12 Pr. Hose
1 Pair Golf Hose	12 Handkerchieves
1 Lounge Robe	2 Pr. Shoes
6 Suits Underwear	1 Toilet Case
3 Pr. Pyjamas	6 Shirts

Price: \$55.00.

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THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

LOST IN THE JUNGLE.

EXPERIENCES OF IPOH
PICNIC PARTY.

A party of 14 Malays, who went out on a picnic party in the jungle near Rambai Tujon recently and who were reported as missing, returned to Ipoh after a remarkable experience in unknown country.

The party bivouacked in the jungle near Jelapang. Three of their number returned to Ipoh whilst the remainder decided to follow the stream and do some fishing. They followed the Rambai Tujon stream up its course until they came to very steep country and then decided to walk back.

A Long Tramp.

Only then was it realised that the country was unfamiliar and in taking what they believed to be an easy track they lost their way in the jungle and wandered about several hours. About night-fall the party prepared a sleeping place and settled down for the night.

As provisions were ample a pleasant evening was spent. Next morning they struck northward for Kuala Kangsar and eventually came out in the Siang district that borders on the Perak River opposite Kuala Kangsar town. There they learnt on enquiries that there was still much jungle to traverse before the river could be reached.

The party tramped eleven miles through jungle before they emerged out of the forest and when they reached Kuala Kangsar it was about 2 p.m. This ended an eventful journey and from Kuala Kangsar the party motored back to Ipoh.

Liverpool.—Alexander Anderson Thorn, 24, a Liverpool police constable, was sentenced by the Liverpool Stipendiary Magistrate to two months in the second division for stealing four oranges from a shed at the docks, where he was patrolling.

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OF THE CENTURY!TORCAT'S
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GAME FOWLS IN A
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At 7.15 & 9.20

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SUNDAY at 2.30 p.m.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN PRICES

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

She: "Do you think my dress is a perfect fit?"
He: "Almost a convulsion."

"Are you sure, your folks know I'm coming home to dinner with you?"
They ought to. They argued with me a whole hour over it."

Husband (sternly, to wife who has been shopping): "What do you want with a new frock?"
Wife (happily): "How thoughtful of you, darling! Of course I'd like a new hat to go with it."

"Do you like spinach?" asked the hostess.
"Yes, somewhat," replied the guest, "but I have always felt that the water it was cooked in could have been put to some good purpose."

Mrs. Smith: "Mrs. Brown, lend me a drop of vinegar."
Mrs. Brown: "I am sorry, but I haven't any in the house."
Mrs. Smith: "What a housekeeper you must be! Whenever I come to borrow a bit of anything, you haven't any."

"That sailor over there reminds me of a hen covering a bunch of chickens."
"I suppose you mean the one brooding over there by the companionway?"
"Oh, no; I mean the one sitting on the hatch."

Browsing around the large assortment of Shakespearean works in the book department, the cultured individual was heard to murmur, "Tell me where is fancy bred."

To which an alert salesgirl replied, "Bakery goods on the main floor, sir."

Old Mother Hubbard went to the receptacle for nourishment. To get her poor canine an osseous tidbit.
When she got there the cupboard was entirely denuded of its contents.
And so the poor doggie got the opposite of any.

Mother: "But, Junior, you shouldn't let the darkness bother you."
Junior: "I wouldn't, Mother, if it didn't get in my eyes!"

"It is said of the late Andrew Carnegie," began the efficiency expert impressively.
"I won't have this," stormed the self-made boss. "If he was late, discharge him at once."

Caller: "Doctor there's sickness up the road. My mother-in-law says it's smallpox."
Doctor: "That so? Has your mother-in-law ever seen a case of smallpox?"
"No; but what difference would that make?"

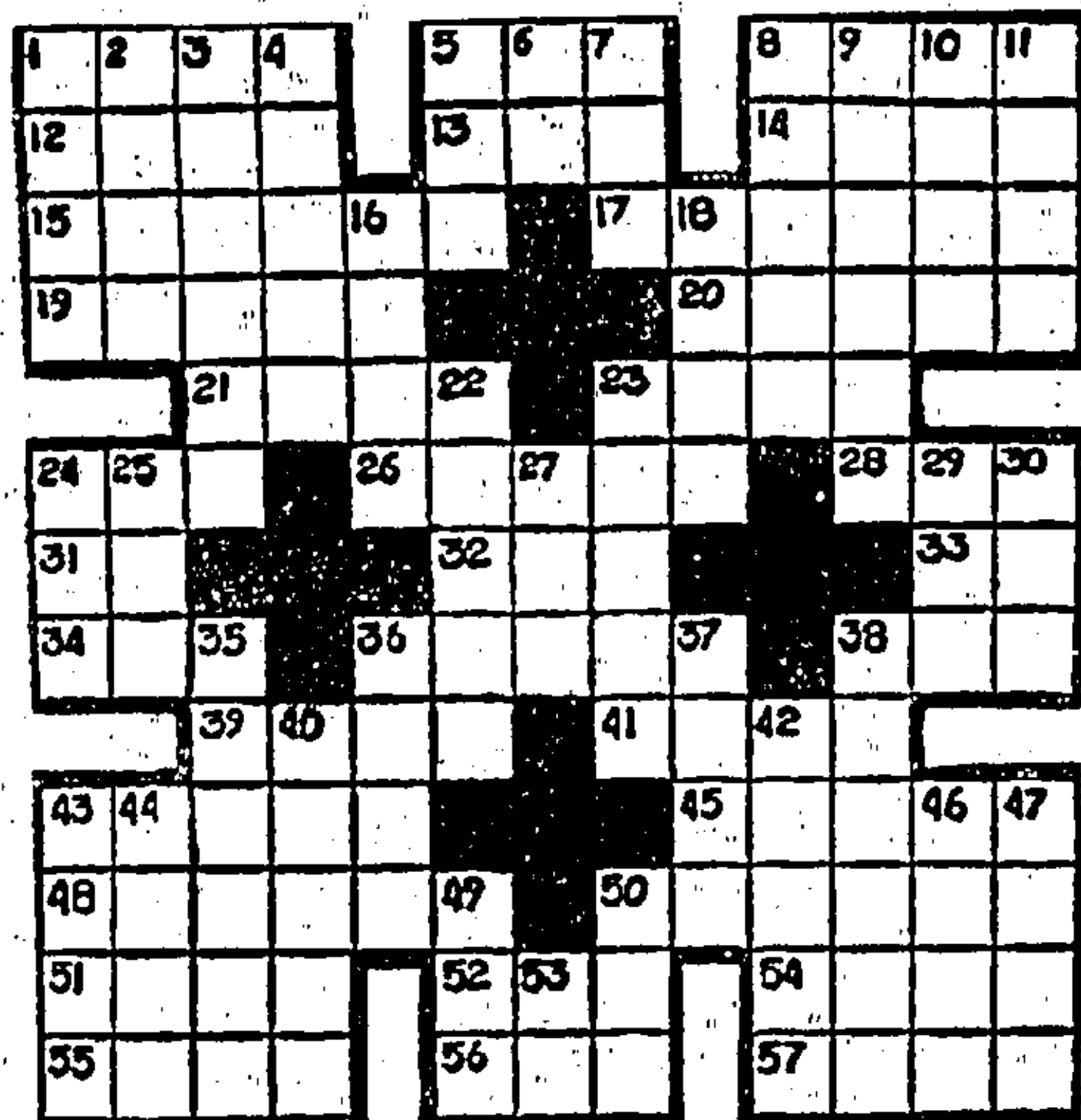
"What is it, dear?" asked the girl friend.
"Why," she sobbed, "I told Jack, after he proposed, to go up and see papa."
"Well?"
"Why, they started playing cards, and now he goes up to see papa every night."

The sergeant was giving the recruits rifle practice, and had lost his temper.
"You big bonehead," he roared at one man. "Don't you know what a fine sight is?"
"Yes," said the recruit. "It's a ship packed with sergeants, sinking in mid-ocean."

Mayors are not always happy in their choice of words. On one occasion a mayor, presiding for the last time at a meeting of his local council, said:
"I have come to the end of my morality," and am pleased to return to the freedom of my former life."

Locust Samson had been born and reared in the backwoods, and was a green hand before he made his first visit to the city. He went to a hotel for dinner and, as an appetizer, was served a dish of large olives. Locust looked them over carefully and then motioned for the waiter.
"Ah don' wants ter bothah you," he said in an awe-struck voice, "but Ah'd shoah like to seg de pods dem peas come in."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



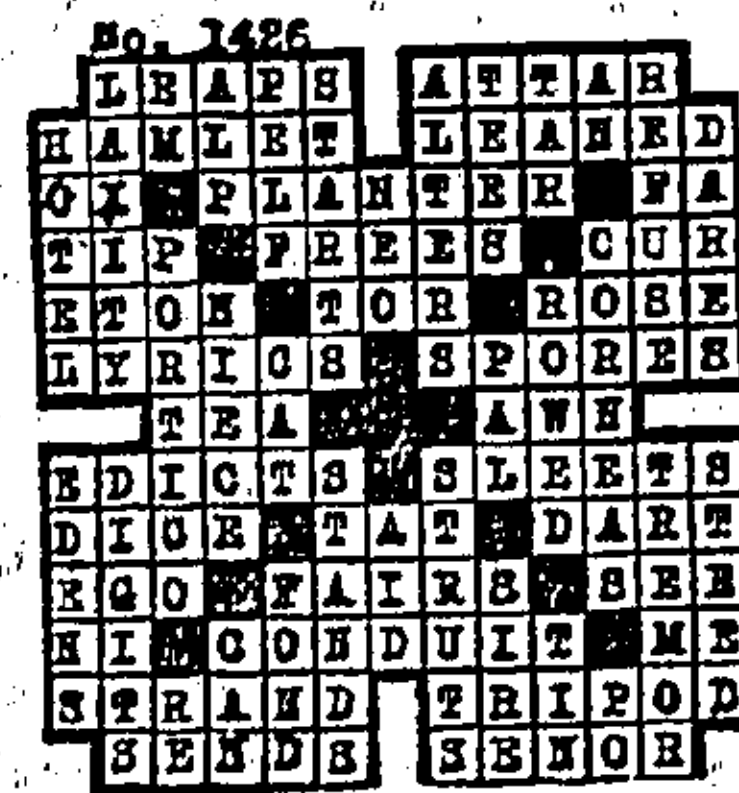
Horizontal.

- 1.—Strikes lightly.
- 5.—Domestic animal.
- 8.—Otherwise.
- 12.—On the side away from windward.
- 13.—Collection of sayings.
- 14.—Sly look.
- 15.—To force.
- 17.—Correct.
- 19.—Warm.
- 20.—Unlocks.
- 21.—Youths.
- 23.—River of Europe.
- 24.—Consumed.
- 25.—What fruit did Wm. Tell make famous?
- 28.—Convulsive sigh.
- 31.—Musical note.
- 32.—Assistance.
- 33.—Negative.
- 34.—Obstructive person.
- 36.—Precipitous.
- 38.—Moisture.
- 39.—Goddess of discord.
- 41.—Contest.
- 42.—Wanderer.
- 45.—Mistake.
- 48.—Believes.
- 50.—Judge.
- 51.—Diplomacy.
- 52.—Very warm.
- 54.—A lake.
- 56.—Beverages.
- 58.—Before.
- 57.—To transmit.

Vertical.

- 1.—Agreement.
- 2.—Medicinal plant.
- 3.—Church.
- 4.—Dark brown.
- 6.—Chum.
- 8.—Inclosed.
- 7.—Opening.
- 9.—To run away.
- 10.—Sufferers from a disease.
- 11.—Observed.
- 11.—Mistakes.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



THE FAMILY ALBUM—A LITTLE RIDE

By GUYAS WILLIAMS



SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

THE AUSTRALIAN BOWLS TEAM.

The selection of the Australian team to visit the British Isles next season ensures some strong combinations in the rinks. Victoria has nominated four first-class skippers, and in other respects the calibre is up to the standard for a touring team. A tour of this kind must naturally be strenuous, owing to play and social programmes. The international Bowling Board (which controls all international fixtures in Great Britain) cannot avoid making a very full programme. The county associations have increased considerably of late years, while there is always a certain amount of bowling propaganda to be done in certain areas through visiting teams. It would be unwise if they did not take advantage of such a golden opportunity. This would be good, particularly in those counties where the "crown green" game is so strong, and, doubtless the opportunity will be taken full advantage of by the board. The most strenuous part of the tour will be in England. There are 29 counties to be catered for, and it will be difficult to omit any of them. Scotland, too, will be fairly strenuous, although the actual travelling in that country should be easy, as Glasgow will be used as a centre to work from for at least two weeks and Edinburgh, possibly, once the team are in those places, will not entail very much travelling from the base. Cardiff, in Wales, (Continued on next column.)

LANCERS HAVE EASY PATH TO GOLF CUP FINAL.

The 11th Hussars proved no match for the well-schooled 17-21st Lancers in the first of the semi-finals for the Subalterns Gold Cup at Ranelagh, and were beaten by 12 goals to 2. The Lancers played splendidly together, to secure a lead by 8 points at half-time. From that point they could afford to spare themselves and still win by a margin to 10 goals.

GRICE SECURES LONSDALE TROPHY.

The semi-finals and final of the Lonsdale Trophy single-handed championship of the London and Southern Counties B.A. were played at Paddington. In the first semi-final W. Grice (Croydon) beat A. L. Goddard (Alford) by 21-9, but W. J. Denham (Brondebury) and E. Collins (Barnes Lonsdale) had a ding-dong struggle, Denham, when 18-20 down, obtaining three shots, to win by 21-20. In spite of heavy rain during the interval, the final produced excellent play, the green recovering remarkably. Grice went away with a 3, and led Denham 13-2, but Denham pulled up to 13-16. Grice, however, was more sure of his shots, and won by 21-16, winning the trophy for the first time.

PROFESSIONAL TITLE.

There was some thrilling lawn tennis at Roehampton during the semi-finals of the Professional Championships of Great Britain. J. Pearce, a nineteen-year-old professional at Queen's Club, and Daniel Maskell, of All-England Club, Wimbledon, the holder, qualified for the final after great matches. In the doubles semi-final D. Maskell and G. R. Read beat J. Loxford and E. Knibbs by 6-1, 6-0, 6-6, and W. E. Dear and T. C. Jeffery beat F. J. Pearce and J. Pearce, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

MODERN WONDER OF THE WORLD.

Sometimes a young woman's handbag drops open in the street and half a dozen gaily passers-by devote a few minutes to collect and marvel at the assortment of trifles spread over the pavement. Even then probably less than half the bag's contents have revealed themselves.

A woman's handbag is one of the wonders of the modern world. Its capacity appears to have no limits, and the contents of a small boy's pocket are a model of neatness and necessity compared with it. What can any schoolboy or any man show to compare with this list of treasured trifles which a business girl turned out of her bag? Mirror, comb, powder compact and puff, lipstick, bundle of orange sticks, nail file, penknife, fruit knife, fountain pen, one pencil and two pieces of pencil, cheque book, notebook, notecase, cardcase, length of gold braid, two pieces of material for matching, packet of cigarettes, box and packet of matches, five omnibus tickets, eleven cigarette cards, concert programme, two theatre ticket counterfoils, seven keys, two handkerchiefs, bottle of perfume, newspaper cuttings, five snapshots, four visiting cards, seven letters, three postcards, ten dollars and sixty cents, three stamps, three sheets of blank paper, an envelope, eight safety pins, one stocking (ladder-sock), one eucalyptus gum, needle and cotton, sundry scraps of paper.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CLEANING TIPS.

Oxidised silver and pewter are now very much in vogue for furnishing and ornaments.

Sooner or later, when the newness has worn off, they require cleaning, although their pristine freshness can be preserved for some time if they are constantly rubbed with a clean soft chamois leather.

But when oxidised silver does become tarnished, rub a little good plate powder on with a damp cloth and polish with a soft one.

Gilded silver should be wiped with a damp cloth moistened with ammonia.

For pewter that is very neglected, rub first with powdered rottenstone, well moistened with equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine, then wash with soap and water, and finally polish with whiting.

To keep your kitchen table clean and white the following ingredients should be well mixed with some dissolved soap: Half a pound sand, half a pound lime. Put the mixture on with a scrubbing brush, and wash off with plenty of cold water.

RENOVATIONS.

Clothes which have become badly creased through having been put away for some time can be treated in the following way: hang them on a line in the bathroom, and turn on the hot water until the room is full of steam.

Leave them for an hour or two, then dry in the open air and press with a cool iron.

Mildew can be removed easily from clothing by placing the affected part in a bowl of buttermilk.

As regards cleaning agents, benzine is one of the best for heavy materials; or a stronger solution is a mixture consisting of one pint benzine, half dram chloroform, one dram alcohol.

To remove shininess from black material, rub gently with fine sandpaper, afterwards sponging with a solution of common washing-blue and water.

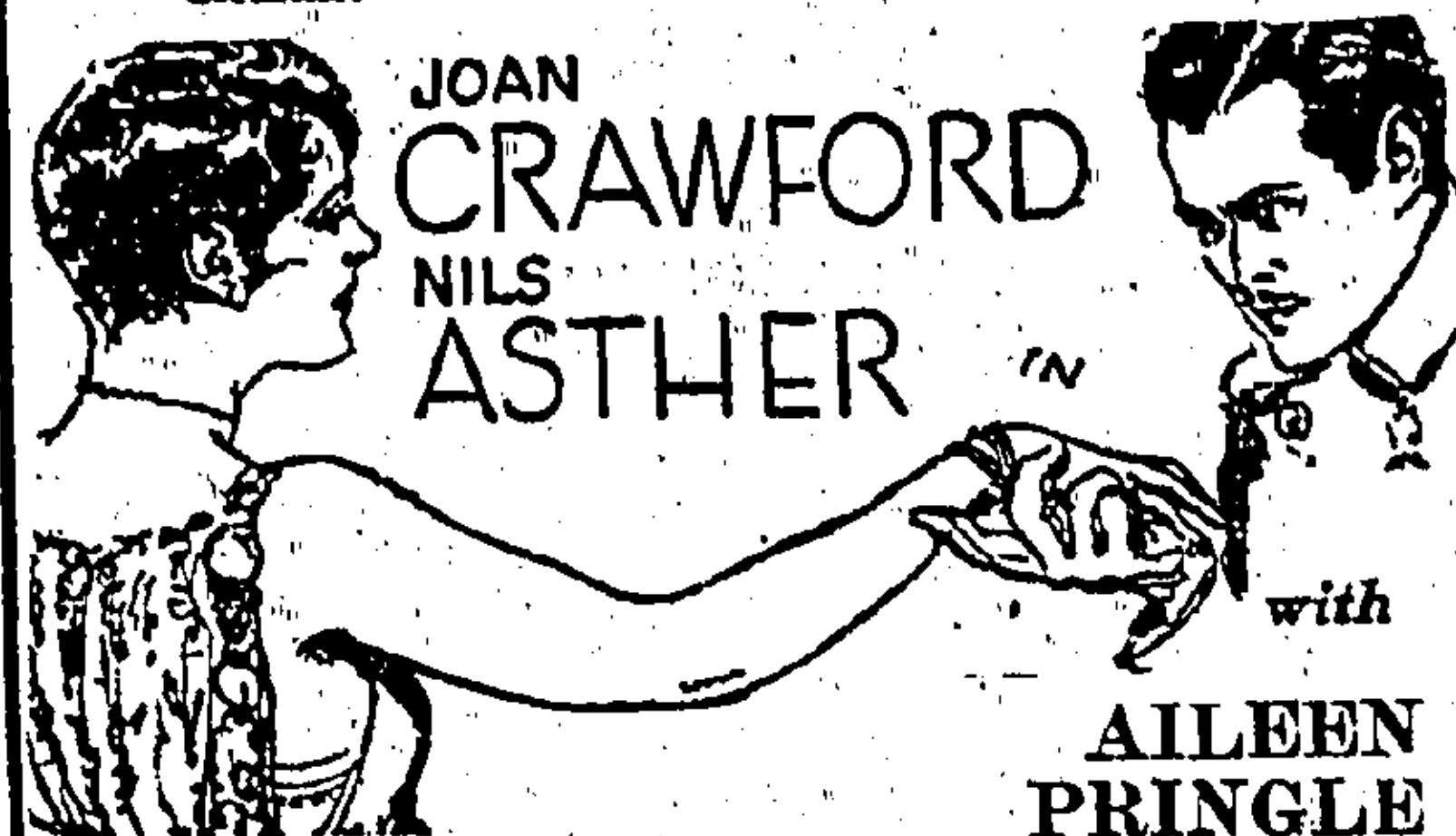
Light materials are best cleaned with French chalk, which will not harm the most delicate fabric, and yet will remove dirt and grease in the most effective fashion.

The garment to be cleaned should be spread on a clean towel and rubbed gently all over with the powdered chalk, a little extra attention being paid to badly stained or spotted parts.

When the whole article has been so treated, fold it up in the towel and leave for three days. Then take it out and shake it, when it will have regained much of its first freshness.

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TROPICAL FEVERS OF SHORT DURATION.

DISCUSSED BY MILITARY DOCTORS IN CONFERENCE.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF DENGUE FEVER.

EXPERTS ON TYPHOID AND MALARIA.

At the recent International Military Medical Congress in London there was a discussion on tropical fevers of short duration. Lieutenant W. P. MacArthur introduced the subject with a paper in which he said that diseases might be indefinite because they were typical examples of well-known infections, or because they were separate clinical entities which still awaited full description.

The first class included mild or abortive cases of typhoid, paratyphoid, and undulant fever. Malaria, frequently showed a low continued fever, the paroxysms being absent and the parasites scanty in the blood as to be easily overlooked.

Phlebotomus Fever.

Dengue and phlebotomus fever were recognized as distinct clinical entities, but owing to the lack of definite symptoms were frequently confused with similar syndromes. Especially was this the case with influenza, which was very common in the tropics, but rarely accompanied by nasal catarrh. The blood pictures of dengue and sandfly fever were often not sufficiently distinct from that of influenza to separate, with certainty, these diseases.

Recently spirochaetosis as a cause of short fever had attracted attention. The leptospira as a group showed many variations, which, although indistinguishable morphologically, yet seemed able to cause clinical symptoms which varied from a day or two of pyrexia up to a severe toxicemic jaundice.

Weill's disease had probably at times been recorded as dengue. The more severe forms of dengue disease, in its turn, could generally be distinguished from spirochaetosis by their respective blood pictures. Weill's disease, in its turn, could generally be distinguished from yellow fever by the relative quantities of albumin.

Dutch Opinion.

Colonel MacArthur added that the attempts which were being made to classify and describe indefinite short fevers were handicapped, and confusion increased, by the habit of labelling cases, in which the diagnosis was really unknown, with a definite name for the sake of hospital records. In a case, in spite of all investigation, remained a "pyrexia of unknown origin," it must be honestly left as such in all sick returns.

M. Gerards (Dutch East Indies) said that febrile diseases of the tropics, formerly differentiated by clinical manifestations alone, could now be grouped in a scientific manner. Duration and geographical distribution as a means of identification had given place to detection of the causative organism, so that a rational system of classification and a better nomenclature were now possible.

He proceeded to give a précis of the more important diseases of the group, including yellow fever, Weill's disease and other spirochaetoses, and dengue and its group of diseases.

Short communications were made by MM. Saguee and Cristao (France) on tropical fevers in the Mediterranean littoral, by Colonel Guzman, on these conditions in the French colonies, and by M. Blanchard, who spoke of the African epidemic icterogenic spirochaetosis, a disease described by him and other French observers, resembling yellow fever and Weill's disease, capable of transmission by Aedes argenteus, and spread by fleas.

Dengue Fever.

Dr. A. Cawadias (Greece) spoke of the epidemic of dengue fever occurring lately in South-Eastern Europe. When in Greece some time ago he found certain small epidemics there had now developed a very serious epidemic in the Eastern Mediterranean. The epidemiology of this condition needed to be studied, and this was the task of a commission now in Greece. Dengue fever was due to a virus circulating in the blood; the exclusive carrier was Aedes argenteus. He thought there were many cases of so-called three-day fever which were really dengue. This was a benign condition, and did not kill, although, if the patient was suffering from some concurrent malady it might hasten a fatal termination.

TELEPHONES IN MOSCOW.

AMBITIOUS SERVICE
BUREAU.

FOR SMALL NUMBER OF
SUBSCRIBERS.

[United Press.]

Moscow.—What is probably the world's most ambitious Information and Service Bureau is available for a small additional fee to all telephone subscribers in Moscow and its environs.

Not only does this Bureau answer the garden variety of questions—about dates, addresses, names and the like—but:

It will substitute your alarm-clock by waking you every morning at a specified hour. And it doesn't need winding.

It will replace your negligent maid by taking incoming telephone calls during your absence from home, transmit messages to possible callers, and otherwise guard your phone.

As a Secretary.

It will act as your secretary to remind you of appointments, payments due and any other matters you may care to be reminded about.

It will provide legal information and advice, with particular reference to your rights as a sovereign Soviet citizen.

It will—but these samples must suffice. If there is anything this Bureau doesn't do it is because it hasn't thought of it yet.

Despite the variety of assistance which it offers, however, the population of Moscow has not yet succumbed to the lure of this Bureau. Its total subscribers, according to officials, is only 3,700—a negligible number for a capital in which there are about 50,000 telephones.

A large proportion of these subscribers are organizations, banks, trusts, etc., which place the service at the disposal of all their members and employees. The total of 3,700 is therefore not as small as it seems, but still far below expectations. The Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs which is in charge of this work is advertising the idea and attempting to obtain more subscribers.

3,000 Questions a Day.

The Bureau answers about 2,500 questions a day, or over 900,000 a year. (Continued on next column.)

IMMIGRANTS INTO MANCHURIA.

UNDER OFFICIAL PROTECTION.

Heretofore, the Chinese immigrants into Manchuria have been practically limited to from Shantung and Chihli way.

This year those from Honan Province have been noticed to be flowing into Manchuria in quite large numbers. The majority of them are going to Heilungkiang. Up to the end of June the arrivals at Tsitsihar alone reached 20,530.

The Board of Administration, Heilungkiang, have distributed already 15,000 to different Prefectures like Noho, Taitai, Puhai, Lungkiang Koshan, Paichuan, Hulan, Suihua, Hailan, and Suifu, to take up reclamation work.

The immigrants from Shantung and Chihli have received little, if any, protection from the Chinese authorities. They will come and find work settling down permanently or going home with their savings.

As regards the newcomers from Honan, we hear that the authorities are making the Prefectural people furnish them with travelling costs and rendering encouragement in other ways.

Some questions are answered immediately. Others take from an hour up, depending on their nature. A few—in particular those asked by this correspondent, who is a subscriber—are never answered at all. Indeed, in practice, the Bureau is somewhat less impressive than in theory.

For individuals, the simple information service costs 10 rubles a year. For additional services—such as secretarial or alarm-clock functions—further fees are charged.

Questions may also be asked by those not subscribing, who must pay from 10 to 25 kopecks for every answer.

Officials here were interested when informed that a similar information service may be installed in London. They feel that the work has already justified itself and plans are under way to institute it in other cities.

Moscow has exactly 53,718 telephones. Only 602 of those are public pay stations ("automats," they are called here). The rest include: individual subscribers, 28,182; government and co-operative institutions and business places, 10,473; private enterprises, 1,176. There are about 3 telephones for every 100 inhabitants.

THE C.E.R. DISPUTE.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC BLOW
TO BUSINESS.

EFFICIENCY OF RAILWAY
BADLY IMPAIRED.

["D.P." Special Service.]

PEKING.—The Chinese Eastern Railway and the businessmen of North Manchuria, Chinese and foreign, have suffered an economic blow from which they cannot recover within a year or two, as a result of the Sino-Russian dispute, according to reliable foreign reports from Harbin.

In the first six weeks of the controversy, North Manchuria suffered a terrific set-back, the reports show, and the railway was demoralized to an alarming extent. Every subsequent week merely added to the economic disaster.

Key Positions Vacated.

North Manchuria's existence is dependent upon the Chinese Eastern Railway. The line has a monopoly of transportation in the region, where water-ways and roads have not been developed even to the same extent as in China Proper. So any decline in the railway means a setback for the entire community.

Even the Chinese leaders who organized seizure of the railway, and discharge of the Russian manager, have been surprised by the speed with which the line has declined. Fan Chi Kwang, acting manager of the railway, has admitted in interviews that he has found it impossible to replace the hundreds of Soviet Russian workmen who insisted upon resigning, because these men were in key positions on the line, and no trained Chinese are available to take their places.

Mr. Fan agrees that it will take several months to restore the railway to its former efficiency, because trained railwaymen are not easily found in China. Trains are still run on time, and outwardly the railway appears as efficient as ever, but its capacity for carry freight is declining at an alarming rate.

A Boom Delayed.

The uncertainty regarding the outcome of the Sino-Russian controversy, continuing as it did for many weeks, was also disastrous to business in North Manchuria. Companies doing business there did not venture to buy new stocks so long as a possible war threatened the region. The business of Harbin, six weeks after the railway had been taken over, was more than 50 per cent. off normal at this time of year.

Businessmen in North Manchuria are particularly depressed because they can see no satisfactory solution of the present controversy. They feel that if the status quo is restored, there will be more friction than ever in operation of the railway, and consequently less efficiency. They do not believe the Chinese can operate the line efficiently without outside assistance for some years to come.

The setback to North Manchuria comes at a time when the country appeared to be on the verge of a great boom. Millions of immigrants from Shantung and Hopei provinces had poured into the country in the past three years, and thousands of acres of virgin land were being cultivated. Chinese and foreign businessmen in Harbin and elsewhere anticipated an era of prosperity.

But the feeling is now general that North Manchuria's boom has been seriously delayed. Politics have displaced economics in operation on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

SHANGHAI AFFRAY.

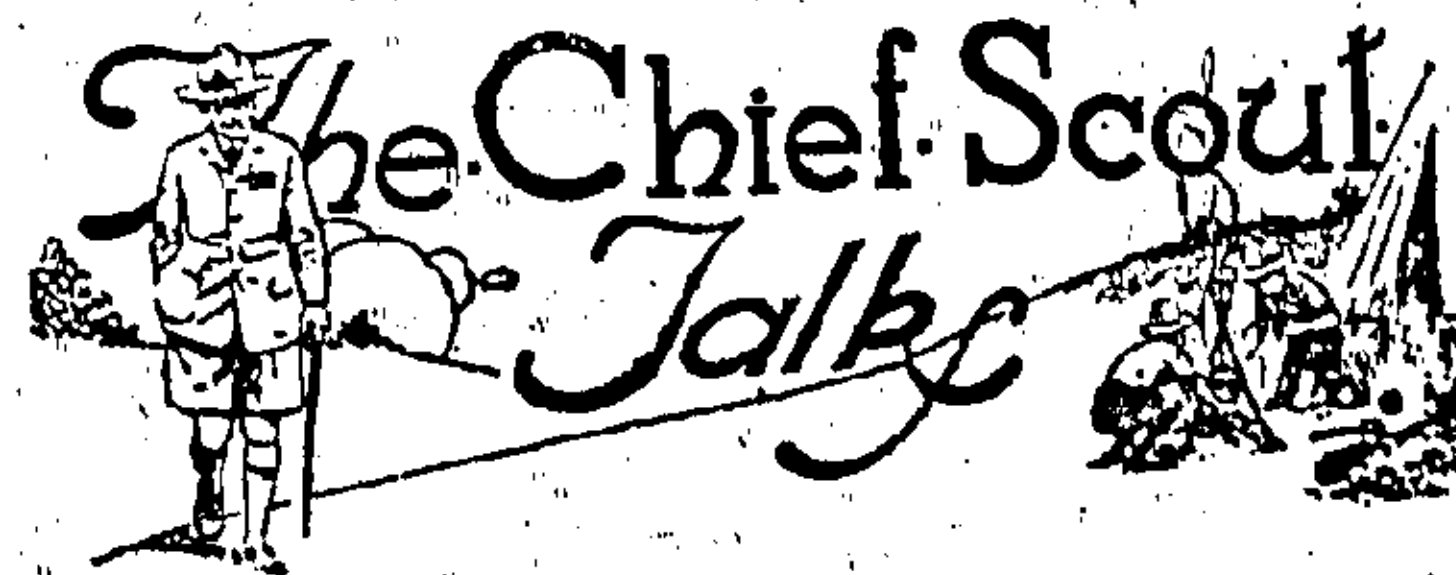
POLICE ATTACKED BY
BLACKMAILERS.

Shanghai.—French Town was the scene of a shooting affray at the corner of Rue Ratard and Rue Amiral Courbet during which Settlement detectives working in conjunction with the police of the French Concession were fired on by armed desperadoes and arrested two men after wounding one of them.

The affair grew out of a threatening letter demanding \$5,000 which was received by a proprietor of a Pootung Road restaurant some days ago. He consulted the settlement police and a trap was set for the writers.

The gang continued their operations in the French Concession, so the police got together and arranged that the blackmailers should be led into a meeting with them by sending a letter of compliance to their request.

When the men arrived and saw the police they opened fire, but were taken into custody, when several shots had been exchanged.



ON SATURDAY NEXT there will appear in the "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS" the first of a Series of Articles specially written for Boy Scouts by the Chief Scout. These weekly "pow-wows" for lads enrolled in the Scout Movement are illustrated, and will be found of the greatest interest. The Chief Scout (whom H.M. The King honoured recently by creating him a Baron) knows how to write for boys, and his good advice will be read with keen interest by the "tender-foot," the Scout, the Scout Master, and the Rover alike.



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Strange Murder Trial; China's Modest Militarists; The "Kausing" Question, are other features.

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**KWANGTUNG'S
ARMY.****SIZE AND EXPENDITURE
FIXED.****WHAT WILL BE THE PRIVATE'S
PAY?**

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, August 28.

A military conference is being held under the chairmanship of General Chen Tsai Tong, the Provincial C-in-C. which all officers of the rank of regimental commander and above are attending. The proceedings are in private but an announcement has been made that the Kwangtung army will in future consist of five divisions and one independent brigade, a total of 57,000 men. Military expenditure is to be limited to \$250,000 as a maximum with \$200,000 as a mean to be aimed at, though for September \$290,000 will be allowed. A divisional general's pay is about \$500, a brigadier's \$400 and a colonel's about \$300 to \$250. It will therefore be seen that a wise and paternal Government ensures that its soldiery does not have any superfluity for encraving luxury and riotous living.

The conference is also considering questions of banditry and river piracy suppression. It is understood that the question of using the military on road making and other reconstruction work is being discussed. The conference is of such importance that General Chen Ming Shu, who is attending all sessions, has postponed his visit to Nanking till the business has been finished.

RIVER LAUNCH PIRATED.

A steam launch plying between Canton and Fatsan is reported to have been held up by pirates on the 26th inst. Six armed robbers were among the passengers and when the vessel was nearing Lanchenyu, they produced revolvers and took control. The crew were forced to anchor and the passengers were systematically searched and over \$2,000 taken from them. The gang made good their escape and the passengers were at least thankful to think that no one had been either killed or kidnapped.

THE RACE COURSE.

A start will probably be made fairly soon in laying out Canton's long projected race course and athletic ground at Shekpei in the Tungshan district. The Provincial Government has sanctioned the project and will go halves with the municipality in the cost. There is at present a narrow and unpaved road from Tungshan to Whampoa but this will be widened from Canton to Shekpei, a distance of about two miles, and made into a modern motor road.

SIGNBOARDS TO GO.

The Bureau of Public Safety has decreed that signboards suspended over the street have got to be taken down within three days. The reason given is that most of these signboards are insecurely suspended and in times of typhoon or storm they are liable to give way and drop, perhaps onto the heads of unsuspecting pedestrians. A secondary reason is that the boards are strung up under the verandas in haphazard fashion, and the streets of Canton thus present an untidy and confused vista.

**VOLUNTEER POLICE TO BE
DISBANDED.**

The Volunteer Police Corps, formed after the Communist upheaval of December, 1927, is to be disbanded. It will be remembered that the corps did extremely good work in restoring order and public confidence during the confused days that followed the retreat of Chang Fat Fui and his "Ironsides." Since then a capable police force and a reliable garrison have supplanted the need of this force. It has, however, been kept "in being," each district raising its quota for arms and equipment, and supplying its contingent of men. The Municipality have now decided upon the disbanding of the Corps and the handing over of its weapons to the military authorities.

OFFICE HOURS.

Commencing from September 1 the office hours in all Government Departments will be from 7 to 11 in the morning and from 2 to 6 in the afternoon. This is a modification of the "original" order in which work was to begin at 6 a.m.

**BIG SCHEME FOR
HONAM.****MILE LONG BUND, WHARVES
AND WAREHOUSES.**

Mr. Ching Ting Ku, the Canton Commissioner of Public Works, has submitted a scheme for the reclamation of land, for the construction of wharves and warehouses for the purpose of accommodating deep sea vessels at Chow Tau Tsu on the west of Honam Island.

A summary of the scheme is as follows:—
1. To build a bund about 4,390 feet in length at a cost of \$150 per foot, a total cost of \$658,500.
2. To reclaim an area of 10,365 cheng. The depth of water is 22 feet, and the amount of earth required for filling is 223,100 square feet. The total cost reckoning at \$2.50 per cheng will amount to \$507,750. If a dredging machine is used, the cost would be reduced to 75 cents per cheng or total amount \$1,527,400.

3. The length of road on the proposed bund will be 3,941 feet with a width of 100 feet, to be surfaced with stone and gravel, estimated to cost \$30 per foot, or a total of \$118,230.

4. To build four warehouses, each to contain an area of 96 cheng, and to cost \$60,000, or total amount \$240,000.

The total cost will be \$1,570,000. The bund will have an area of 10,365 cheng from which after deducting 2,775 cheng for roads there will remain 7,590 cheng for shops and residences. Considering the lowest price of land at \$350 per cheng, the total value will be \$2,681,500, and after deducting the cost of construction there will be a profit of \$1,111,500.

Annual receipts from the four warehouses assuming that they contain 100,000 tons of cargo are estimated to amount to \$750,000, that is, each warehouse will bring in \$187,500. After deducting one-third for expenses, the net profit is \$125,000. The rental from the wharves on the bund per month will amount to \$15,000, or yearly \$180,000.—Canton News Agency.

CORRESPONDENCE.**AIR MAIL FROM ENGLAND.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I read the letter from your correspondent "Albion" concerning air mails from London and I think the following will be of interest to him, and perhaps to your readers in general.

There is no air mail from London to Vladivostok or from London to Calcutta. Letters, however, may be sent part of the way by air, the remainder of the journey having to be done by boat and train. A letter despatched from London to Hong Kong via the Northern route, would go by air mail to Moscow in 14 to 24 days, from there it would have to travel by Siberian railway, which would mean 13 or 14 days before arrival in Hong Kong. A letter despatched from London via the Southern route would reach Karachi in six days and would then have to travel by train to Calcutta, from where it would be despatched by boat which would take 16 or 17 days. The London Post Office Directory states that a letter posted by air mail to Calcutta would reach there from London in 11 days. It would be seen that there is practically no saving of time by sending a letter via the Southern route.

Your correspondent asks what is wrong with the air mail service. I think most people would agree that there is nothing wrong with the air mail service excepting that there are not sufficient services to connect our Colonies, and that the delays in delivery of mail are due to service transport. If an efficient air service were operating from London to Hong Kong, there is no reason why letters should not reach this Colony in 12 days.—Yours, etc.,
R. VAUGHAN FOWLER.
Hong Kong, August 28.

ARTIST AND PATRIOT.**DEATH OF MR. POON TAT
MEI.**

The funeral took place yesterday with impressive Chinese ceremonial of Mr. Poon Tat Mei, a well-known painter and formerly an ardent worker for the National Revolution.

Mr. Poon, who was only 49, died on Monday. In the days of the final struggle against the Manchu dynasty he founded and edited the "Citizens' Press" in which the cause of the Revolution was ardently advocated.

Mr. Poon never held office and after the Republic was founded his interest in politics gradually subsided, and for the last ten years he had devoted himself to painting and the study of Buddhism of which creed he was a sincere devotee. A good business man, Mr. Poon was the proprietor of the Po Kwong photographic studio in Queen's Road Central.

**DEATH-BED WILL
DISPUTE.****DOCTOR WHO GUIDED
TESTATRIX' HAND.****COURT TO SETTLE QUESTION
OF VALIDITY.**

An action was commenced before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) in the Supreme Court yesterday in Probate Jurisdiction to settle the validity or otherwise of the will of a Chinese widow, who left estate valued at between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

The plaintiffs, Ching Tin Tau (second son-in-law) and "Cheung Shiu Fan (second son), both of 23, Robinson Road, claim to be executors of the last will, dated June 30, 1927, of Cheung Ng Shi, alias Cheung Ng Sze, alias Ng Luk, alias Ng Shau Ip, alias Ng She, alias Po Shing Tong, late of No. 94, Caine Road, who died on June 30, 1927, and to have the will established. The writ is issued against the defendant as one of the next-of-kin of testatrix, and he contends that the testatrix was physically and mentally weak to understand the meaning or effect of the will, and also that it has not been made according to Statute provisions.

Mr. H. G. Sheldon, instructed by Mr. T. G. Bennett (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) was for the plaintiffs, and defendant conducted his own case.

Outlining his case, Mr. Sheldon said that a man named Lai Hau Yeung, previous to going North, had an interview with testatrix on September 13, 1926, and at her request wrote out a will. Between this date and June 30, 1927, testatrix discussed the various provisions of the will and gave her eldest daughter, Mrs. Lee Cheung She, to understand that the will was made and signed.

Deceased Helped to Sign the Will.

On the night of June 30, 1927, testatrix became seriously ill. The family, including Mrs. Lee Cheung She, Mrs. Ching Chung Shi and Mr. Lai Hau Yeung, were standing around the bed, and she nodded towards the safe where the will was kept. It was brought out, and in answer to a question as to whether she wished to sign it she again nodded her head. A pen was then placed in her hand, but she was so weak as to be incapable of writing her signature. Dr. Cheung Wing Tai, who had been attending testatrix, guided her hand in writing the signature.

The will was afterwards witnessed by two sisters of testatrix together with Dr. Cheung. At that time, added counsel, defendant was not present. Mr. Lai Hau Yeung then looked at the will, and seeing there was no date on it he added the date and replaced the will in the old lady's safe. She died four hours afterwards.

Corroboration by Witnesses.

Evidence being called, Lai Hau Yeung spoke of writing out the will at the request of testatrix. He identified the document produced as the will.

Mrs. Lee Cheung Shi, eldest daughter of the testatrix, said that she had heard from her mother several times that a will had been prepared but had not been signed. On the night of her mother's illness, the document was brought out from the safe, and she expressed a desire to sign it by nodding her head. She was handed a pen and while she signed the will Dr. Cheung held her hand.

The defendant asked his Lordship if the Bench would cross-examine the witness. His Lordship replied that he could not very well do that. The witness had given her evidence on oath which His Lordship would have to accept as the truth unless the defendant disproved it by questioning the witness.

The next witness, Dr. Cheung, said that he occasionally attended testatrix, and was called in at about 12.30 a.m. on the morning of her death. After giving the old lady an injection, he suggested that Dr. Wan should also be called in. The will was put in front of testatrix, and witness was asked to hold her hand while she signed. At first witness refused to do this, believing that it would not be legal, but he was assured by Mr. Ching that it would be in order. Witness did as requested and was also one of the attesting witnesses.

The case was adjourned until 10.30 this morning.

ROUND THE COURTS.**"BARK AND BITE!"**

Mrs. Matheson, the proprietress of "Huntington House" Stubbs Road, appeared before Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg yesterday to answer summonses for allowing her two dogs to wander abroad unleashed and unmuzzled.

The defendant explained that the dogs went out on seeing another animal in Bowen Road. The people in the house whistled and called to them but with no result. Mrs. Matheson alleged that robbers had made their way from Bowen Road to "Huntington" and that there had been five burglaries at the place, and, further, that the property stolen had not been recovered. Recently she found distinct footprints indicating another attempt by a burglar and she explained to his Worship that dogs muzzled and on the leash were not much use against thieves. Besides this stray dogs entering the place attacked the muzzled animals who were not able to defend themselves and recently three mongrels had actually done this.

Sergeant Henderson, at whose instance the summonses against Mrs. Matheson were taken out, stated that a gentleman and a lady were walking in Bowen Road, when Mrs. Matheson's dogs annoyed them.

His Worship said that as long as the dog regulations existed, everyone had to adhere to them. He fined the defendant \$3 on two summonses.

SUMMONS WITHDRAWN.

After being adjourned from last week to enable the question of the extent of the landlord's responsibility to be gone into the summons against Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Company for allowing the basement of No. 11, Wo Hop Street to be used for human habitation, was again before Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg yesterday.

Sanitary Inspector Foster stated that he had seen his superior officers and had been instructed to withdraw the summons against the defendants as well as against two other landlords who were summoned for similar offences.

Sanitary Inspector Foster indicated that possibly in future the tenants would be summoned instead of the owners.

**ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MUI
TSAL.**

In a case mentioned before Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg yesterday, a Chinese woman named Wong Young Shi and her son Wong Kon Kao of 49, Elgin Street were charged with assaulting a *mui tsai*, 7 years of age. A woman living at No. 20, Hollywood Road is charged with taking her into employment as a female domestic servant or alternatively as a *mui tsai* and transferring her to Wong Young Shi.

Mr. Hin Shing Lo is appearing for Wong Young Shi and her son, and Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the woman living in Hollywood Road. The case was adjourned.

WHO WAS THE OWNER?

A young Chinese and an elderly woman were before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday charged with unlawful possession of 62 tael of raw opium at 138, Tai Nam Street.

Mr. J. M. Remedios appeared on behalf of the two defendants and pleaded not guilty on behalf of the first defendant and "guilty" on behalf of the woman. Mr. Remedios said that the woman had offered to carry a parcel for a man but stopped on the way before delivering the packet at the first defendant's room for a cup of tea. It was while she was there that the Revenue Officer arrived.

The first defendant was the principal tenant of the flat and the second defendant was a tenant. The defence asked for the discharge of the first defendant.

His Worship decided to deal with the case against the first defendant in spite of Mr. Remedios' plea that there could not be joint possession.

Evidence was given by Revenue Officer Young, who said that the first defendant said originally that the parcel belonged to his wife and later put the ownership on the second defendant.

His Worship remarked that it looked as if there had been an arrangement between the defendants. As the prosecution had not called the Chinese Revenue Officers who were in Court during the proceedings, His Worship was afraid he would have to accept the second defendant's plea.

The first defendant was discharged, while the second was fined \$1,000 or eight months' imprisonment in default.

(Continued on next column.)

**MOTOR 'BUS
FATALITY.****CHINESE KILLED IN PRINCE
EDWARD ROAD.****NO NEGLIGENCE.**

The inquiry held at the Kowloon Magistracy into the circumstances of the death of a Chinese pedestrian, who was knocked down and killed by a Kowloon Motor 'Bus No. 662 in Prince Edward Road on the morning of July 28, was concluded yesterday with the jury's verdict of death by misadventure. They found that no negligence could be attached to the driver of the 'bus.

Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith acted as Coroner.

Mr. A. C. Tinson of the China Light & Power Co., Ltd., and owner of the Austin "7" which was crashed into by the 'bus when it swerved, said that he went out to test the Company's lines on that road and parked his car as far to the left as possible. He got out and had walked about 20 paces when he heard a crash and, turning around he saw the 'bus pushing his car into the middle of the road to avoid being hit by the on-rushing 'bus. He saw the 'bus strike the deceased but could not say how the deceased fell as he had to get out of the way of the 'bus. The 'bus came to a standstill in the ditch.

A Very Fast Speed.

Miss Mary Ahwee said that she was on the verandah of her house at the time and saw the 'bus approach at a very fast speed. She estimated that it was moving at over 35 m.p.h. It suddenly swerved to the left of the road and it appeared that the driver had lost control. The 'bus hit the Austin "7" which was parked to the side of the road and knocked it into the ditch. She could not see any pedestrians. She telephoned to the police and for the ambulance.

Also Knocked Over.

A Chinese coolie said that he was walking behind the deceased, who was carrying saw-dust. He was hit by the Austin "7" and thrown into the ditch. He got up in a dazed condition and found the deceased lying on the ground.

About 12 m.p.h.

The 'bus driver, after being warned by His Worship, elected to give evidence. He said that he was travelling at about 12 m.p.h., when approaching the scene of the accident. He saw the deceased in front of him and sounded his horn. The deceased jumped from the left side of the road to the right and when witness blew the horn again, deceased jumped back to the left. The 'bus was then too near deceased to avoid an accident but witness swerved and pressed his foot brake, but his foot slipped from the pedal. He hit the deceased and then the Austin "7" on the side of the road, knocking it into a ditch.

No Negligence.

After His Worship had summed up, the Court adjourned and on resuming the Jury gave their opinion that the deceased's death was not due to any negligence on the part of the driver. A verdict of death by Misadventure was accordingly returned.

A SMART SCHOOLBOY.**ALLEGED BAG-SNATCHER
CAPTURED.**

The alertness of an Indian school-boy and a pursuer of one of the local steamers resulted in the arrest yesterday afternoon, of a Chinese who is alleged to have snatched a handbag from a lady in Burd Street.

According to the report made at the Police Station, the two men saw the alleged snatcher at work and instantly gave chase and arrested him.

**TO LOOK FOR KIDNAPPED
SON!**

That his son had been kidnapped and that he came to Hong Kong to search for him was the excuse given by a banished to Mr. Whyte Smith for his return to the Colony before his time was up. Defendant had been banished in 1927 for 5 years.

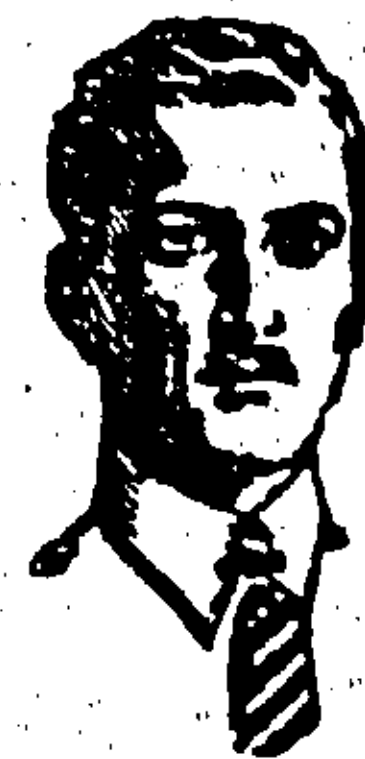
Sergeant Jessop said that the defendant should have either written for permission or have come straight to the Station on his arrival. If he had been straightforward in the matter he would have been sent away again. His Worship imposed a sentence of seven months' hard labour.

GAMBLING HOUSE.

A Chinese was fined \$100 or two months' hard labour by Mr. Whyte Smith for keeping a common gambling house at 409, Shanghai Street. A second defendant was fined \$50 or a month's imprisonment for writing *pu pu* lottery tickets at the same address.

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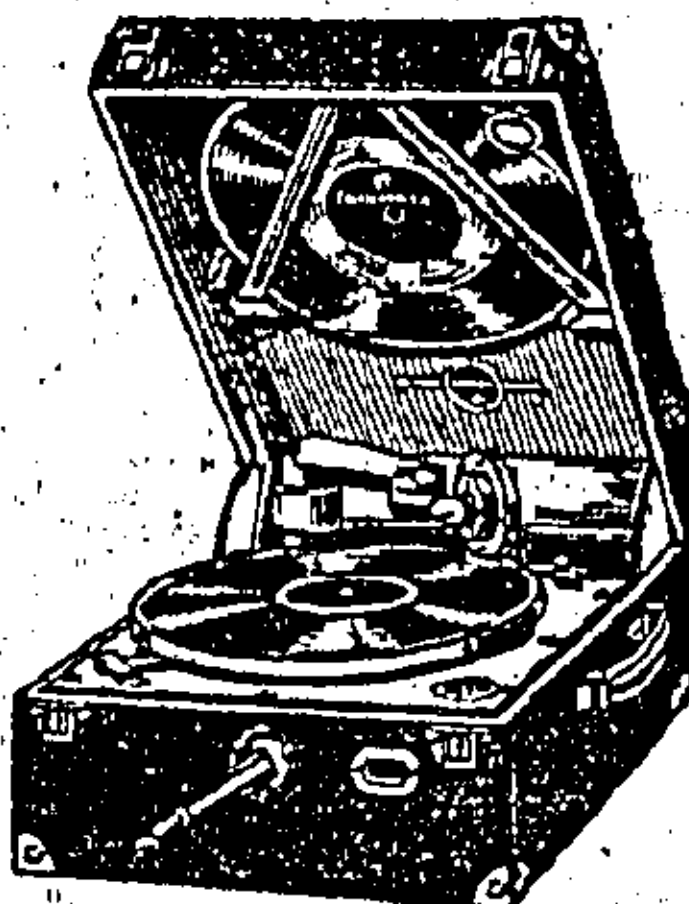
"ERENTEX"	At 65 Cts. Each
"VAN HEUSEN"	" 80 "
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CLUBS are Reminded that COMPETITIONS CLOSE on the 31st. No Entries will be accepted after that Date.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on **MONDAY, the 2nd DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1929, at 3 P.M.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Pokfulam, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	At Pokfulam, Lot No. 214, Particulars of the Lot.	As per sale plan.	About 60,000	\$30	\$20,000

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on **MONDAY, the 2nd DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1929, at 3 P.M.**, at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Wong Nei Chung, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	At Wong Nei Chung, Lot No. 214, Particulars of the Lot.	As per sale plan.	About 60,000	\$30	\$20,000

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INTIMATIONS.

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THE Undersigned have received Instructions

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OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,

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Also lying in FLEET AIR ARM RESERVE STORE, H.M. NAVAL DEPOT, KOWLOON—Old Fabric, Old Clothing, Waterproof Coats, Old Flying Clothing, Old Sporting Flies, Old Rubber, Old Aluminium, Engine Steel, Old Brass, Old Copper, Old Lead, Phosphor Bronze, Old Fabric, Steel, Tin, Old Tanks, Old Airscrews, Old Aero Wheels, Packing Cases, Assorted Drums (Containers), Etc., Etc.

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1929 Edition OF THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

The 67th Annual Issue OF THE Directory and Chronicle OF THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDIA, SIAH, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, Etc.

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Arranged, with the initials as well as Surnames in strict alphabetical order so that any name can be found instantaneously.

It is not considered likely that any Government would care to use force to uphold the treaties, and if the Chinese Government should announce they were abolished, a period of confusion would probably ensue, with the Chinese declining to acknowledge the treaties, and the Powers insisting they were still in force. Such a situation would have an adverse effect upon foreign interests in China. Many diplomats believe that the outcome of the Sino-Russian controversy will have an important bearing upon Chinese plans to abolish extra-territoriality. If Russia does nothing in Manchuria, they feel the Chinese will be encouraged to revise treaties with other nations drastically, by decree,

along the lines they have pursued in North Manchuria. It is somewhat ironical that Soviet Russia, whose diplomats in China once urged the Chinese to abolish all existing agreements with the "Imperialist Powers," should now be placed in the position of upholding "imperialist rights" in Manchuria.

As a matter of fact, Russia is already being made to feel the Chinese temper. Two of the most important cultural undertakings in North Manchuria, the Manchuria Research Society and the Russian Law Faculty, have been confiscated without recourse to any Court by the Chinese authorities, and their valuable work practically ended.

Both institutions have existed for several years under private charters granted by the Chinese, and have contributed materially to the cultural development of North Manchuria. The Chinese have now seized their money and control, although no charge was made against them, and the matter was not brought into any Court.

Foreign officials in Peking have been particularly interested in these cases, because of the possible bearing their seizure may have upon the abolition of extra-territoriality in China. The White Russian Professors who founded these institutions are subject to Chinese law, having no extra-territorial rights. It is pointed out that they are in a similar position to foreign mission institutions in China, except that the latter are protected by extra-territoriality.

The Manchuria Research Society was founded five years ago by White Russian professors and Chinese scientists. It was granted a charter which presumably guaranteed it the usual rights of such an institution. It organized a museum; with a Chinese President and a Russian Vice-President, and organized studies into the archaeology, folk-lore, customs, flora and fauna of North Manchuria. The budget was obtained from entrance-fees to the museum, membership fees, and a small subsidy from the Chinese Eastern Railway. There is no evidence that any of the personnel engaged in politics. Under the direction of CHANG KUO CHENG, Chief of the Department of Education in Harbin, the property of this private institution has been seized, including its inventory, money museum, and collections.

No legal action was taken to accomplish this end. The museum is deserted, and the cultural work has ceased.

The Russian Law Faculty was founded nine years ago by Russian professors exiled from Russia by the Revolution. They were men of high educational achievement, and the college prospered, enrolling a membership of 300 students. The college specialized in researches into Chinese and Mongol law. The Educational Department has now confiscated the college, arbitrarily appointed CHANG KUO CHENG as Rector, without consulting the Russian professors who founded the institution, and has seized the college endowment, its library and inventory. The Mayor of Harbin, a Chinese militarist with no knowledge of law, has been appointed President, and the college has completely lost its influence. With such high-handed proceedings being taken, it is only natural that foreign diplomats should be anxious regarding possible future developments. Such drastic action as the abolition of extra-territoriality by decree, however, would be disastrous, and we cannot believe any responsible statesman would advocate a step which must inevitably lead to a series of upheavals throughout the country. China's position then would be immeasurably more difficult than it is now.

The Colony had a clean bill of health on Tuesday.

A meeting of the Water Emergency Committee will be held to-day at 3 p.m. in the Council Chamber to receive final reports.

Sub-Lieut. M. W. Tomkinson has been appointed to H.M.S. Kent, and Commd-Engineer V. Scott, D.S.M., to H.M.S. Medway.

A message from Mukden states that Sir Robert Ho Tung is broadcasting his impressions of Manchuria, from there at 7.30 to-night. The station call is C.O.M.K. on 420 metres.

The production of "The Geisha" by the Hong Kong Philharmonic Society has been arranged for December 8 to 14 inclusive. The first vocal rehearsal will take place at the Cathedral Hall on Monday next at 5.30 p.m.

Captain N. O'Neill, who was recently in command of H.M.S. Suffolk on the China station has been selected as Captain of the Dockyard and King's Harbour Master, Chatham. He will succeed Captain A. K. Beatty, D.S.O., A.D.C.

The Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee announce that the formal opening of the new Dispensary will take place in Main Street, Shaukiwan West, on Saturday at 11.30 a.m. Mrs. North has consented to perform the opening ceremony.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 3.35 p.m., stated:—

A weak anticyclonic area extends from the Pacific to the east of the Bonins to South China. A trough of relatively low pressure extends from Indo-China to the Pacific to the east of the Philippines. The depression is situated to the north of Hokkaido.

Local Forecast:—E. or variable winds, moderate, fine to cloudy.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

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London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 29, 1929.

TREATY REVISION BY FORCE?

News from Nanking states that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is preparing another Note to the Treaty Powers, requesting agreement to the abolition of extra-territorial rights before the end of the year. This report is of considerable interest, especially when taken in conjunction with other recent news from the North. Many foreign diplomats in Peking are said to be convinced that the Chinese Government is preparing to abolish extra-territoriality by decrees on January next, unless the personnel of the present Ministry is materially changed by that time.

According to the United Press correspondent in Peking, the present group at Nanking have emphasized the importance of immediately revising the so-called unequal treaties so often that political expediency makes it advisable for them to take drastic action, since they have again failed to persuade the Powers to negotiate.

There appears to be no doubt that the American reply to China's request for revision of the existing treaties was a particularly keen disappointment to the Kuomintang politicians. They had apparently decided that public opinion in the United States was so strongly in favour of the present regime that the Government at Washington would not refuse to negotiate a new treaty. The Chinese newspapers, both in the North and South, have openly expressed chagrin at the American reply. Some of them referred to the American Note as "windy, vague and meaningless" even before they had seen the Note. There was a long delay in releasing the Note after it had been received at Nanking, but this did not prevent lengthy comments by the Chinese Press. These comments were based in part at least upon the utterances of some of the leaders at Nanking, who publicly stated that no nation is willing to consider China as an equal, and that China would make little progress in revising existing treaties until she took drastic action. Some diplomats in Peking admit frankly that they do not know what would happen if the Chinese Government abolished the existing treaties by decree on January 1 next, or at some later period, as some of their leaders have suggested.

It is not considered likely that any Government would care to use force to uphold the treaties, and if the Chinese Government should announce they were abolished, a period of confusion would probably ensue, with the Chinese declining to acknowledge the treaties, and the Powers insisting they were still in force. Such a situation would have an adverse effect upon foreign interests in China. Many diplomats believe that the outcome of the Sino-Russian controversy will have an important bearing upon Chinese plans to abolish extra-territoriality. If Russia does nothing in Manchuria, they feel the Chinese will be encouraged to revise treaties with other nations drastically, by decree,

along the lines they have pursued in North Manchuria. It is somewhat ironical that Soviet Russia, whose diplomats in China once urged the Chinese to abolish all existing agreements with the "Imperialist Powers," should now be placed in the position of upholding "imperialist rights" in Manchuria.

As a matter of fact, Russia is already being made to feel the Chinese temper. Two of the most important cultural undertakings in North Manchuria, the Manchuria Research Society and the Russian Law Faculty, have been confiscated without recourse to any Court by the Chinese authorities, and their valuable work practically ended.

Both institutions have existed for several years under private charters granted by the Chinese, and have contributed materially to the cultural development of North Manchuria. The Chinese have now seized their money and control, although no charge was made against them, and the matter was not brought into any Court.

Foreign officials in Peking have been particularly interested in these cases, because of the possible bearing their seizure may have upon the abolition of extra-territoriality in China. The White Russian Professors who founded these institutions are subject to Chinese law, having no extra-territorial rights. It is pointed out that they are in a similar position to foreign mission institutions in China, except that the latter are protected by extra-territoriality.

The Manchuria Research Society was founded five years ago by White Russian professors and Chinese scientists. It was granted a charter which presumably guaranteed it the usual rights of such an institution. It organized a museum; with a Chinese President and a Russian Vice-President, and organized studies into the archaeology, folk-lore, customs, flora and fauna of North Manchuria. The budget was obtained from entrance-fees to the museum, membership fees, and a small subsidy from the Chinese Eastern Railway. There is no evidence that any of the personnel engaged in politics. Under the direction of CHANG KUO CHENG, Chief of the Department of Education in Harbin, the property of this private institution has been seized, including its inventory, money museum, and collections.

No legal action was taken to accomplish this end. The museum is deserted, and the cultural work has ceased.

The Russian Law Faculty was founded nine years ago by Russian professors exiled from Russia by the Revolution. They were men of high educational achievement, and the college prospered, enrolling a membership of 300 students. The college specialized in researches into Chinese and Mongol law. The Educational Department has now confiscated the college, arbitrarily appointed CHANG KUO CHENG as Rector, without consulting the Russian professors who founded the institution, and has seized the college endowment, its library and inventory. The Mayor of Harbin, a Chinese militarist with no knowledge of law, has been appointed President, and the college has completely lost its influence. With such high-handed proceedings being taken, it is only natural that foreign diplomats should be anxious regarding possible future developments. Such drastic action as the abolition of extra-territoriality by decree, however, would be disastrous, and we cannot believe any responsible statesman would advocate a step which must inevitably lead to a series of upheavals throughout the country. China's position then would be immeasurably more difficult than it is now.

The Colony had a clean bill of health on Tuesday.

A meeting of the Water Emergency Committee will be held to-day at 3 p.m. in the Council Chamber to receive final reports.

Sub-Lieut. M. W. Tomkinson has been appointed to H.M.S. Kent, and Commd-Engineer V. Scott, D.S.M., to H.M.S. Medway.

A message from Mukden states that Sir Robert Ho Tung is broadcasting his impressions of Manchuria, from there at 7.30 to-night. The station call is C.O.M.K. on 420 metres.

The production of "The Geisha" by the Hong Kong Philharmonic Society has been arranged for December 8 to 14 inclusive. The first vocal rehearsal will take place at the Cathedral Hall on Monday next at 5.30 p.m.

Captain N. O'Neill, who was recently in command of H.M.S. Suffolk on the China station has been selected as Captain of the Dockyard and King's Harbour Master, Chatham. He will succeed Captain A. K. Beatty, D.S.O., A.D.C.

The Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee announce that the formal opening of the new Dispensary will take place in Main Street, Shaukiwan West, on Saturday at 11.30 a.m. Mrs. North has consented to perform the opening ceremony.

A Chinese was arrested on the Tung On Wharf yesterday, who, on being searched, was found to have two revolvers and one Mauser pistol in his possession. A further search among his property revealed 73 rounds of ammunition. The man will probably be brought before the Magistrates this morning.

The following engagements are announced:—Mr. Marcus Antonio de Carvalho, mercantile assistant, of 14, Orient Building, Kowloon, to Miss Ellaline Maria Conceicao Osmond, of "The Hut," Castle Road, Hong Kong. Mr. Sebastiao Esteves de Carvalho, clerk, Great Northern Telegraph Company, residing at 27, Ashley Road, Kowloon, to Miss Lenora Irenis Colloco, of 12, Tung Hing Road, Kowloon.

A diamond ring stolen recently from No. 109, Caine Road, was recovered on Tuesday under somewhat unusual circumstances. A Chinese brought the ring into a pawnshop in Wanchai and on being closely questioned by the pawnbroker promptly left the shop and bolted. The pawnbroker took the ring to the No. 12 Police Station and there the records showed where the ring had been stolen from. It was duly restored to the owner.

Andres Segovia, the remarkable young Spanish guitarist, will appear once only in the Colony, namely at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, September 7. Segovia achieves wonders and coaxes lovely tones from his instrument and sustains them frequently as though drawn from a violin. Andres Segovia has been described as the Kreisler of the guitar. Hong Kong enthusiasts have a genuine musical treat in store for them; in any case they are reminded that Segovia will make but one appearance here. Mr. A. Strok has arranged the performance.

The Parson's Mistake. "A psycho-analyst recently told me that the trouble with parsons is that they are always telling people what they ought to do. That, he said, was exactly what one ought not to do with the kind of people who came to him as patients," said Dr. W. B. Selbie, principal of Mansfield College, at the recent conference of Congregationalists at Oxford. "I think those people are becoming increasingly common who suffer from a sort of breakdown of nerve and are extraordinarily conscious of their impotence. Psycho-analysis can tell you it is no use trying to buck up their wills; they at once sink back into their impotence and say they cannot. As you know, the principal words on the lips of Christian people are 'I cannot.' I always tell them to say they will not, and have done with it. We have to persuade people to say 'I can,' then 'I will' follows as a matter of course. When you try to get them to say 'I will' first then it is immediately followed by 'I cannot.'"

"Slavery in Sport." Captain Gunstone, Conservator M.P. for Thornbury, has given notice to ask the Home Secretary if he will consider the introduction of legislation "to prohibit the practice of the payment of sums of money on the transfer of professional football players from one club to another." Capt. Gunstone is an old Rugby player but takes a great interest in the Association game also. He stated that he was prepared to introduce a Bill under the ten minutes rule in order to ventilate the subject and in the hope of inducing the Football Association to take some action. "The practice as carried on to-day," he said, "is a form of slavery in sport. It makes of the sport pure commercialism. If the Football Association would lay down some system of residential qualification such as there is in cricket, you would get legitimate professionalism, and at the same time ensure that a team, either by birth or residence, bore some relation to the locality in which it is situated."

Ancient Crime Revealed. Thousands of years ago a poor Egyptian stole a beautiful necklace, and this year his crime was discovered along with the necklace. Members of Robert Mond's archaeological party in Egypt, telling their adventures to the London Egyptian Exploration Society, said that in uncovering a labourer's home at Arment they found a beautiful and expensive necklace. From the remains left in the house the scientists judged that the owner was a servant or workman of one of the richer residents of the forgotten city of Arment. The necklace was found carefully concealed, therefore the scientists believe it was stolen from some rich man's home, and the thief was afraid either to sell or wear it. Other finds of the party included the remains of several sacred bulls, an essential feature in Egyptian worship. The bulls were found buried in elaborate sarcophagi, but in some instances it was found that the early vandals had taken off the heads of the bulls in order to secure the gold foil with which they were decorated.

Looking Back 25 Years. Hong Kong will soon be the only Colony afflicted with this unstable medium (silver currency). The large majority of colonists are, strongly in favour of a different policy: they would prefer to see Hong Kong setting the example to China, rather than submit to wait for her tardy action in the matter. But there is unfortunately a want of unanimity on the subject, owing to a divergence of interests, the profits made on the fluctuations of exchange apparently counterbalancing in some directions the loss accruing to trade thereby. The permanent good of the Colony, the prosperity of legitimate trade, demand that the change should be made, and that without delay. The difficulties raised as bug-bears in the path would speedily disappear if the change were accepted, and Hong Kong would be saved from further loss, both of trade and prestige. Who would take the initiative in the matter? It might be thought that the banks would lead the van in any movement of this kind. The conservation of the trade of the Colony must of necessity be their care and aim, for whatever temporary profits may accrue from the oscillations of exchange, such profits cannot make up for the loss to their constituents and the diversion or restriction of trade. It is to be hoped therefore that if this question is once more publicly agitated we shall find considerable unanimity of opinion upon the desirability of not waiting until China finds financial salvation, but a determination rather to show her the way to secure it.—Hong Kong Daily Press, August 29, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years. A novel and interesting rifle match will take place to-morrow afternoon at the Kowloon Rifle Butts, when the members of the Hong Kong Rifle Club will assemble to decide a match against time. The prize is a Martini-Henry rifle, and the conditions are five rounds each at 300, 300 and 100 yards, any position, any rifle, military sights. Each competitor, on his name being called, will take up a position at the 300 yards mark with his rifle at the "order," and on getting the word "fire" will discharge five rounds, run to the 200 yards, and go through the same performance then run to the 100 yards and repeat the same, after which he will "double" back to the 300 yards mark; the firing to take place at the proper distance and the proper number of rounds to be discharged, both the points made and the time occupied in the operation will be taken into consideration. This will probably be a very open match, owing to time being considered, and legs will be in it to a certain extent.—Hong Kong Daily Press, August 29, 1879.

QUIETER TIMES IN PALESTINE.

DREADFUL TALES OF ATROCITIES.

PEASANTS' GRIM PSYCHOLOGY.

LITTLE ANTI-BRITISH FEELING.

[REUTER AND BRITISH WIRELESS.]

LONDON, August 28. Reuter's special correspondent in Jerusalem cables that the situation is now well in hand. Sufficient forces are available to preclude the fear of any but local sporadic outbreaks and to ensure the power of the Government to deal with even these.

There is no sign of any anti-British bias.

A spirit of confidence is slowly returning, and the city is resuming its normal peaceful occupations. Its food, water and lighting services are assured.

"Kismet," Say the Arabs.

LONDON, August 28.

The special correspondent further states that from Friday to Sunday the state of the country was extremely critical, as there was only 1,800 police, including less than 200 British members.

The Arabs regard the collision as having been inevitable as a result of the alleged aggressive policy of Zionism. There has been no sign of anti-British bias; and there has been no public disavowal or denunciation of the bestial brutalities at Hebron, which are as bad in character, if not in extent, as anything in the memory of man.

The outbreak of the crisis is an example of the grim psychology of the Eastern peasant, who bears things in silence as long as he can, then suddenly runs amok.

The streets of Jerusalem are largely deserted, and shops mostly closed. Private houses are bolted and barred. Old Russian buildings have been transformed into an armed camp, alive with troops, cars, and constabulary. Almost all the senior officials have become ordinary police-constables.

A Briton Murdered.

LONDON, August 28.

News has been received in London that Mr. G. E. H. Sykes, Superintendent of the Palestinian Railway at Haifa, was stoned to death on Sunday.

What "The Times" Thinks.

LONDON, August 28.

The situation in Palestine never ought to have got out of hand, declares the *Times*, which urges the need of a prompt and searching enquiry, both into the responsibilities of the criminals themselves, and of the authorities.

The journal adds that it ought to be stated with the utmost authority that our policy in Palestine would be quite unaffected by the efforts of either race to dominate the other. That our policy should stand is necessary both to our honour and our plain interest. If we flinched we should soon have greater dangers to contend with elsewhere.

SAFETY OF AMERICANS.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S ASSURANCE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, August 28. President Hoover stated to-day that while the United States Government is naturally anxious as to the safety of American subjects in Palestine he was advised that the British Government had taken strong and extensive measures to restore order. Latest official reports from Jerusalem are more encouraging, for with the arrival of British troops the situation is expected to improve materially from now on.

A delegation representing various Jewish organisations in the United States delivered to Mr. Stimson a protest against the "unspeakable atrocities" in Palestine, addressed to Sir Esmé Howard (British Ambassador), for the attention of the British Government. However, after an exchange of views with the State Department the delegation decided to withdraw the protest.

Newspaper Comment.

Under blazing headlines every news item from Palestine is splashed in the papers. The comment has so far been friendly to Britain, though some quarters are surprised that the British authorities, with their high reputation for efficiency in Colonial administration, would apparently be caught napping.

Other papers suggest that the outbreak was instigated by bodies of young Fascist Jews.

Anti-British Demonstration in Warsaw.

WARSAW, August 28.

There were big Jewish demonstrations yesterday against Britain's alleged shortcomings in Palestine. Mounted police prevented thousands of demonstrators from proceeding to the British Legation.

DEMONSTRATIONS STILL CONTINUE.

TROOPS KEEPING ORDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BEIRUT, August 27.

Troops have been rushed to the Jewish quarter of Damascus following demonstration by twenty thousands Arabs in support of the Arab attacks in Palestine. The arrival of the troops has so far prevented disorder.

Serious Trouble at Haifa.

LONDON, August 28.

The Jewish Telegraph Agency reports from Jerusalem much bloodshed at Haifa, where many Jews and Arabs have been killed in the Sephardic quarter. British marines have fired on the rioters.

Rumours were rife in Jerusalem yesterday of renewed Arab attacks in the neighbourhood of the Holy City, and 2,000 armed Arabs, supported by Druses from Lebanon are reported to be approaching Jerusalem.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

"STORM CENTRES QUIET."

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSBY, August 27.

An official communique issued from the Colonial Office this evening says that the situation in Palestine is reported to be well in hand, all now being quite in Jerusalem and Jaffa where up to the present most of the rioting has taken place.

The country outside these "storm centres" is, however, still unsettled as continuous organised attacks are being carried out by Arabs on the numerous scattered Jewish colonies. There have been no attempts, so far, at interfering with essential services.

The following reinforcements have either arrived in Palestine or are on their way from Egypt and Malta.

The British warships *Sussex*, *Barham*, *Courageous*, *Veteran* and *Wanderer*, a battalion of the Green Howards, the 1st Batt. South Wales Borderers, one company of the 1st Batt. King's Regiment, one squadron of Armoured Cars (12th Lancers), detachments of the Royal Engineers, Royal Corps of Signals, and Royal Army Service Corps and one squadron of the Royal Air Force.

Two infantry battalions at Malta have received orders to hold themselves in readiness if required.

An Alarming Rumour.

With regard to a recent report that British troops being conveyed from Haifa in a railway train were attacked by Arabs and disarmed, no official report to this effect has been received.

The Acting High Commissioner reports that a demonstration took place at Jaffa on Sunday and that serious trouble arose there after midnight when an Arab mob attempted to enter Tel Aviv. The police were obliged to fire on the mobs, causing casualties, the extent of which cannot yet be ascertained. The mob dispersed.

"Tommy" On The Job.

Later another Arab mob attacked the District Office and assaulted some Moslem notables, but an armoured car firing over their heads, dispersed them.

Troops arrived at two o'clock in the afternoon when an attack on Tel Aviv was impending, and at a sight of the troops the crowd dispersed. After that, except for isolated assaults, the situation became and remained quiet.

ZEPPELIN GOING STRONG.

WELL AWAY FROM LOS ANGELES.

A STEADY SPEED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LOS ANGELES, August 27.

The damage to the Graf Zeppelin through scraping an electric wire was only slight.

A quantity of tins of tea and vegetables was thrown overboard after the ascent to overcome the apparent difficulty of gaining the altitude necessary to cross the Rockies.

The giant airship was sighted over Lower California, a distance of 300 miles from Los Angeles, 217 minutes after leaving.

"LAND OF THE SOVIETS."

FLYER'S SECOND TRIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, August 27.

M. Shestakov, who took off at Moscow on Friday last in a second attempt to fly to New York, via Siberia, and Alaska, has arrived at Irkutsk.

He is using a new plane, also named "Land of the Soviets" equipped with two engines of 1,200 h.p. each.

BRITISH MINISTER'S ACCIDENT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSBY, August 27.

While going for a bath at Trevanion Bay, near Padstow, in Cornwall, Miss Margaret Bondfield, the Minister of Labour, fell on some pebbles and fractured an ankle.

She was removed to a nursing home at Bodmin.

An impending attack on the Hadarhacarmil quarter of Haifa was prevented by the arrival of British troops early on Monday morning. Later news from Haifa indicates, however, that the disorder there is not free from anxiety following the receipt by the tribes of the news of Friday's events, but so far no disturbances are reported.

Outbreaks in Jerusalem.

The Acting High Commissioner in a later report last night says that the outlying Jewish suburbs of Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Haifa have been subjected to Arab attacks and assaults. The Jewish quarter of Hebron was the scene of a particularly determined attack and all Jewish colonies from the south of Jaffa to the south of Haifa have been subjected to threats of attack. The Jews had evacuated some of these colonies and Arabs have been looting and destroying the property in them.

The Jewish colonies in the Valleys of Esdras and Jezreel have been under threats of attack and actual assaults have taken place. At Gaza the Jews have suffered some loss of life and injuries.

Local Press Suspended.

The Acting High Commissioner states that the prompt response to his request for naval and military assistance has enabled Government to maintain control. Officers of the District Administration had rendered invaluable services in a very responsible situation and the special constables were indispensable.

The local press is still suspended, but could probably not function in any case. The Government, however, has commenced the issue of a series of news bulletins. No censorship on outward telegrams is in force but in a few cases press telegrams have been held up for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours.

The Casualty Lists.

The total casualties throughout the entire country as the result of the friction, are officially given as follows:

KILLED.	
Moslems	46
Christians	4
Jews	93
WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL.	
Moslems	73
Christians	12
Jews	153
WOUNDED, OUT-PATIENTS.	
Moslems	45
Christians	27
Jews	118

SOVIET'S "HOSTILE" ACTIONS.

SHARP REPLY TO CHINA'S NOTE.

A FURTHER PROTEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, August 28.

The Foreign Office states that the Chinese Minister in Berlin recently sent a Note to the Soviet Government demanding an explanation of the hostile actions by Soviet troops along the Manchurian border.

To this, the Moscow Government replied that the action by the Soviet troops was taken in self-defence, but the Soviet was willing to restrict the activity of its forces on condition that China disarms all White Russians in China and stops them invading Soviet territory.

Otherwise, Russia will hold the National Government responsible for any outbreak of war, if China refuses to consider the Soviet demands.

The Chinese Minister in Berlin, considering the Soviet reply unsatisfactory, filed a further protest with Moscow on the 25th instant. The terms of this protest have not been divulged.

According to the Kuo Min official agency, the Chinese Minister in Berlin has reported that M. Karak has indicated that in the event of the National Government allowing the Soviet to appoint a new Russian General Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Soviet will be willing to enter into formal negotiations for an early solution of the Sino-Russian crisis.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN RUSSIA?

A Chinese official recently returned from Russia declared that while the Russians are transporting their troops at night, they cannot continue the struggle long, as there is a scarcity of food supplies. If communications between Peking and Vladivostok were cut, it would be difficult for the Russians to hold out very long.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in receipt of telegrams from Chinese Legations in America, Germany, Japan, Belgium and Holland, reporting that those countries are not satisfied with the conduct of Soviet Russia.—*The Canton News Agency.*

MORE SUSPICIONS AND PRECAUTIONS.

MURDEN, Aug. 28.

Reliable circles state that the Manchurian Government has learnt through its intelligence service that the Soviet is mobilising extensive forces and that it seems to be their intention to launch an attack to gain control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Continued attacks by Russian forces, and more penetrations into Chinese territory may therefore be expected.

Heavy reinforcements are being dispatched to the Manchurian and Chalanor districts to ensure adequate protection against possible Russian attack on the Railway's source of fuel supply.—*Kuo Min.*

THE EXTRALITY QUESTION. CHINA MAKING FRESH REQUESTS.

CANTON, Aug. 27.

A wireless message received here stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is preparing a second Note to be sent to Great Britain, the United States of America, France, Holland and other countries, requesting the abolition of extrality before the end of the year.—*Canton News Agency.*

BRITAIN'S WORKLESS.

A STEADY DECREASE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUSSBY, August 27.

The total number of unemployed on August 19th was 1,162,300, this being 9,768 less than the week before and 148,650 less than the year before.

It was exclusive of the persons rendered idle by the cotton dispute.

PERSISTENT SIR THOMAS.

STILL AFTER AMERICA CUP.

THIRTY YEARS' FAILURE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, August 27.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the veteran yachtsman and the founder of the firm which bears his name, left London to-day for America to make final arrangements for his fifth attempt to win back for this country the America Cup—a yachting trophy for which he has been competing since 1890 without success.

MURDERERS' SECRET SOCIETY.

NEW TERROR IN HUNAN.

["D.P." Special Service.]

PEKING.—A secret society of murderers, who kill off their victims quietly and efficiently in the night, has aroused terror in Hunan province, according to a missionary who has arrived here.

The society is active in a region formerly over-run by Communists, the missionary states, and is believed to have been formed as a defense against the Communist massacres.

The band moves so effectively that no trace of them has been found, although they have disposed of about fifty prominent persons in a few weeks.—*United Press.*

ANTI-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION.

NEW MOVE IN THE NORTH.

["D.P." Special Service.]

PEKING.—An effort is being made in North China to divert the activities of the Anti-Japanese Association against Soviet Russia. The Anti-Japanese Association was declared illegal by the Government at Nanking several months ago, but has been operating in defiance of the Government's orders.

It is not proposed to use the society against Soviet Russia, instead of Japan, as Russia is considered the most urgent foe of China.—*United Press.*

TROUSERS FOR WOMEN.

NEW STYLE FORECAST.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Boston.—Trousers for women! This radical development in feminine styles, was forecast in the monthly report of the Style Advisory Board of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. "Women throughout the country will adopt pajamas for house wear and even porch and lawn use within a year," said the report which was recently made.—*United Press.*

THE "POWDER-PUFF" DERBY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 28.

The 2,350-mile "Powder Puff" Aero Derby was won by Mrs. Louise Thaden, with a total elapsed time of 20 hours, 19 minutes, 10 seconds.

Coventry.—Flying Officer J. D. Williamson crashed during a training flight at Whitley Aerodrome, Coventry, and was seriously injured.

London.—At the meeting of the Court of Aldermen at Guildhall, the Carman's Company were empowered to increase the number of their Liverymen from 100 to 150.

Ramsgate.—The Gull Lightship, which has been refloated after being sunk in collision, was towed into Ramsgate Harbour by the salvage steamer *Recovery* to be overhauled.

BRITISH TENACITY WINS THE DAY.

AGREEMENT REACHED AT THE HAGUE.

MR. SNOWDEN'S PERSONAL TRIUMPH.

MOST OF HIS DEMANDS GRANTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, Aug. 27.

"The ice has been broken and the others are continuing the negotiations. It is likely that a settlement will be reached," dramatically declared Dr. Wirt, one of the principal German delegates on emerging from the special conference called this afternoon of the whole of the interested Powers.

All the German delegates left the Conference to enable the other delegations to continue the debate, which had at that time already lasted for four and a half hours.

The possibility of a settlement was regarded as almost out of the question, but it was learned from the German delegates that the meeting was profoundly impressed by a speech by M. Briand emphasising the grave dangers to Europe of a breakdown.

It is expected that the German delegation will be recalled to the Conference later to-night.

LATER.

The German delegates have been summoned to return to the conference chamber to meet the other delegates and this is taken to indicate that a settlement has been reached.

Victory!

Paris, Aug. 28. An agreement has been realised at The Hague.—*Havas.*

THE HAGUE, Aug. 28.

It is believed that Mr. Philip Snowden has obtained seventy-five per cent. of his demands.

It is reported that one of the contributory factors in the settlement forecasted is a promise given to Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, by M. Briand that the last French soldier will have evacuated the Rhineland Zone by June 30, 1930.

In return for this promise, it is stated, Germany is making financial concessions, including the waiving of her claim to a share in the surplus of £25,000,000, which will accrue in consequence of the overlapping of the Young and Dawes Plans.

A British Statement.

LATER.

The British delegation has issued a statement announcing that the five creditor Powers have at last reached an agreement in principle that France, Italy, Belgium and Japan will, by adjustments within the frame of the Young Plan, and subject to the consent of Germany, secure to Britain a total unconditional annuity of £66,000,000.

An agreement has also been reached in respect of payments in kind, and one of the commitments made by the creditor Powers is that the Italian State Railways shall purchase one million tons of British coal each year for three years at the best British export prices.

BRITAIN WILL RACE IN SCHNEIDER CUP CONTEST.

DOUBTS AS TO WHETHER ITALY WILL COMPETE.

LONDON, August 27.

The Schneider Trophy Committee sat in London to-day and after a long discussion, occupying the greater part of the day, it was announced that a final decision to withdraw from the contest had not been received from Italy.

Lieut.-Colonel O'Gorman, the Chairman of the Committee, stated that regardless of whether Italy and America, or either, decide to compete, the contest will be held on September 7, as arranged.

"The British competitors won't fool about, they won't walk or crawl, they will race," he added.

DESSENZANO, Later.

It is now considered absolutely certain that Italy will participate in the Schneider race, as the Italian Schneider team left for England last night.

The course over which the Schneider Trophy race will be flown is 48 miles around and will be lapped five times during the race. In previous years, the course was triangular, but this year it is in the shape of a rectangle, which will enable the pilots to take the turns at a greater speed. The course lies between the Isle of Wight and the southern coast of England, and spectators on either shore as well as those on ships, will be able to see practically the entire race.

Great Britain won the last Schneider Trophy race at Venice in 1927 at a speed of 231.54 miles per hour. The speed this year is expected to approach 400 miles per hour.

It is believed that more than 1,000,000 persons will see the race. Many American tourists have evidenced an interest in the event, and Italy and France had been expected to send large delegations. All the available sea space around the course has been mapped out or yacht, man-of-war, and passenger ship anchorages, and parking space for 1,000 planes has been provided at Cowes and Hamble aerodromes, as many visitors are expected to come by air.

The following is a list of previous winners of the race:

	Miles.	Winner.	Speed.
1913 Monaco	150	Prevost, France	45.75
1914 Monaco	150	Bixton, Britain	50.9
1919 Bournemouth	202	Contest Annulled	Fog
1920 Venice	200	Bologna, Italy	107
1921 Venice	200	de Brignati, Italy	111
1922 Naples	203	Bird, Britain	145.7
1923 Cowes	168	Rittenhouse, U.S.	177.38
1924 No Contest			
1925 Baltimore	168.86	Williams, U.S.	232.57
1926 Newport Roads	168.86	Bernhardi, Italy	246.40
1927 Venice	317	Webster, Britain	231.54

Sports News

SOMERSETS LOSE TO V.R.C. "A."

SMALL ATTENDANCE AT YESTERDAY'S GAME.

A ONE-SIDED MATCH.

[By "WATERMAN."]

The V.R.C. "A" defeated the Somerset Light Infantry by two goals to nil in a one sided match at the V.R.C. last night.

Both goals were scored in the first half by Stewart who was playing centre half. The three forwards of the home team confined themselves to experimenting with various shots and although they had many opportunities to score, they preferred to try tricks. How they succeeded is shown by the score.

The teams were as follows:—
Somerset: Early, Howard, Naylor, Fox, Stacy, Mackenzie, Meadows.

V.R.C. "A": Knight, Weill, Soares, Stewart, Rosa Pereira, Citters, Luing.

Tuesday's Game.

Those interested in water polo will not fail to watch the match fixed for Tuesday afternoon next, when the V.R.C. "A" will meet the Chinese "B". Both teams are hitherto undefeated. Supporters of the two sides are confident and a good game should be seen. At one time, I held the opinion that the V.R.C. were too good for the Chinese, but in view of the latter's recent form only a bold prophet would predict anything like a run-away victory for the V.R.C. The match should be a hard-fought with one or two goals between the teams at the finish.

The League Table.

The following is the position to date of the teams in the league:—

V.R.C. "A"	P	W	D	L	F	A	P
Chinese "B"	5	3	—	16	1	10	
Chinese "A"	4	4	—	10	3	8	
Kowloon "A"	4	4	—	13	2	8	
V.R.C. "B"	3	3	—	22	10	6	
Navy	3	3	—	2	6	17	4
N.O.S.B.	3	3	—	3	6	10	4
Kowloon "B"	1	1	—	3	6	19	3
Kowloon "A"	1	1	—	4	6	9	2
Somersets	1	1	—	4	8	17	2
K.O.S.B.	1	1	—	4	3	14	1

Next Week's Games.

The matches for the sixth round are as follows:—

- Sept.
2 Somersets v. Kowloon "B".
Chinese "A" v. Kowloon "A".
3 Chinese "B" v. V.R.C. "A".
K.O.S.B. v. K.O.S.B. "A".
4 Royal Navy v. V.R.C. "B".

HOME CRICKET.

A CLOSE FINISH LIKELY.

LANCASHIRE'S CHANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 27.

The position in the County Championship has become an interesting one. Yorkshire and Nottingham still have two matches to play, and Lancashire one.

The present positions of the leaders are:—

Teams	Games Played	No. of Points
Notts	20	147
Yorkshire	26	140
Lancashire	27	140
Sussex	27	137
Gloucester	27	137

Results.

At Northampton, Northamptonshire defeated Worcestershire by 213 runs. Scores:—
Northants 413 runs (Bakewell 119) and 185 runs for 3 wickets, declared.

Worcester 173 runs (Clark 5 wickets for 27 runs) and 193 runs (Fox, V. 100 not out).

Somerset v. Middlesex.
At Taunton, Middlesex beat Somersetshire by 154 runs. Scores:—
Middlesex 400 runs for 9 wickets, declared (N. Haig 100 not out, Hendren 103 not out).
Somerset 245 runs and 219 runs (Robins 6 for 43).

Surrey v. Yorkshire.
At the Oval, Surrey obtained first innings points from Yorkshire. Scores:—
Yorkshire 304 runs (Oldroyd 140; Gregory 6 for 64) and 315 runs for 1 wicket (Holmes 142; Sutcliffe 123 not out).
Surrey 408 runs (Sandham 187).

Sussex v. Notts.
At Brighton, Sussex led Notts on the first innings. Scores:—
Notts 267 runs (Gunn 6 for 108 not out; Tate 6 for 71) and 333 runs for 3 wickets.

Sussex 292 runs.

(Continued on next column.)

Tennis Notes.

The struggle for honours in the "C" Division has ended, South China emerging victorious. In their last match, played a week ago, they beat Recreio as expected. The result has definitely settled the leading positions of the division, Chinese Recreation Club and Recreio following the winners of the Shield for the second and third positions respectively.

This is the first time in the history of the League that South China have won a Shield, and they are to be congratulated on their success. Their record for the current season in the "C" Division is as follows:—

Team	Sets
beat R.A.O.C.	7-2
beat Craighengower	7-2
beat Hong Kong C.C.	8-1
beat Chinese R.C.	5-4
beat Civil Service	8-1
beat R.E. & S.	9-0
beat Indian R.C.	8-1
The following are records of other Clubs who have completed their fixtures:—	

"C" Division.

Team	Sets
beat R.A.O.C.	9-0
beat Craighengower	9-0
beat Hong Kong C.C.	7-2
beat Civil Service C.C.	9-1
beat R.E. & S.	6-3
beat I.R.C.	8-1
lost to South China	4-5

Team	Sets
beat R.A.O.C.	7-2
beat Craighengower	9-0
beat Hong Kong C.C.	7-2
beat Civil Service C.C.	7-2
beat R.E. & S.	9-0
beat I.R.C.	7-3
lost to South China	2-7
lost to C.R.C.	1-5

The season is now almost at an end, and as the principal results and struggles are already over, the remaining fixtures will not attract much attention. These notes are therefore the last for this season, which has proved to be a much greater success than anticipated.

FOOTBALL.

EASTERN F.C. v. ROYAL MARINES.

The following players will represent the Eastern Football Club in a friendly football game against H.M. Royal Marines to-day on the Caroline Hill ground at 5.30 p.m.:—
J. F. de Silva; Leung Yun Hung; Li Yun Yum; Ng Ying Kay; Cheung Yiu Nam; Tong Wai Hung; Lee Bing Tong; O. M. Omar; S. M. Salleh; M. Sabhan; Lai Ting Choy.

Reserves: Kwan Wa Lam, Ho Wing Cheun, Lo Hol Ming.

PLUCKY POLICE OFFICERS.

PRESENTATION OF KING'S MEDAL.

The new Police Depot at Thomson Road, Singapore, was the scene of an impressive police parade last week, the occasion being the presentation, by H.E. the Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, of the King's Medal to Inspector Bernard Scott and a reward to Detective Police Constable Hashim bin Mat.

There was a turnout of 600 European and Asiatic officers and detachments from the various divisions. The Hon. Mr. H. Fairbairn, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. A. J. Sheedy, Chief Police Officer, were also present.

Impressive Parade.

The parade was impressive and smart and was under the Command of Mr. Lindon, A.S.P. (Commandant, Police Depot). Others in charge were Mr. Tongue, A.S.P., Mr. Mallard, A.S.P., and Mr. MacMillan, A.S.P.

Sir Hugh Clifford, accompanied by Mr. Churchill, arrived at 3 o'clock and the Police Band, which was in attendance, played the National Anthem and as His Excellency alighted the Royal Salute was given.

His Excellency, who was received by the Inspector-General of Police, then proceeded to the centre of the ground and inspected the ranks.

Inspector Scott advanced to his Excellency and received his decoration and Hashim bin Mat followed doing likewise. His Excellency shook hands with the officers in turn and congratulated them warmly.

(Continued on next column.)

AMERICAN POLO.

ENGLISH MATCH IN SEPTEMBER.

REPLACING LOST STARS.

[By Arthur M. Quisenberry.]

New York.—Along with the zest which has been added to the national open polo championship to be played in September, by the announcement that Earl Hopping, Sr., will be on hand with a team composed of three English stars and himself, has arisen the question whether the United States can find adequate replacements for Devereaux Milburn, J. Watson Webb and Malcolm Stevenson.

In some quarters there persists a belief that Great Britain's hopes for a victory in the forthcoming international matches of 1930 rests on the premise that the United States will be unable to produce suitable substitutes for the three international veterans who have retired from such fast competition.

The Old Guard.

The passing of this trio, referred to as the "Old Guard," forces the United States, as well surely be the case in Davis Cup tennis next year, to place their main reliance on a young team when England challenges next September.

The team which will accompany Mr. Hopping and play in the open tourney is considered a strong four and is believed by some to be of sufficient strength to win the title unless the strongest United States players are united on one team, which, from a study of past records, does not necessarily follow.

Captain R. L. McCreery who has played with the British Army team, is scheduled to be number one; Hopping number two; Captain Tremayne, who is to lead the challenging British team in 1930, will play number three, and Colonel P. K. Wise, also of the challengers of next year, will play back.

As a mainstay the United States looks to Tommy Hitchcock, the American Captain, and since the retirement of Lewis Lacy, the only ten goal man in the game to-day. Although he has been through the fire of hard competition and is firmly established as a ranking international star, pessimists point out that one man can not win a series of matches.

An Eight Goal Player.

Winston Guest, an eight goal player and a strong rider, though not considered able enough to fill the shoes of the great back, Devereaux Milburn, is generally believed to be a certainty for a place in the 1930 team. Guest is developing fast, according to critics of polo, and along with other very promising young men, will have another year of play before called upon to face the stern test of defeating the British.

Eric Pedley, well-known Pacific Coast player and eight goal player, is another of the men who will be seriously considered for a seat on the team. Arthur Perkins, also of the coast, is considered one of the best all around men playing polo to-day, and is certain to make a bid for a berth on the squad.

Yale and Harvard, not to mention several other universities, have developed players of much promise—one or two of whom may develop to such an extent that they may be used as alternates if not regulars on the U.S. team.

According to cable advice, it is understood that some British critics take the position that the age and experience of the men on their team will enhance their chance of sweeping through to victory in the historic international matches.

An Armed Clash.

The Governor then addressed the force and complimented them on the high efficiency of the work done by them as a whole in the Straits Settlements.

Mr. Churchill read the report sent by His Excellency to the Rt. Hon. L.C.M.S. Amery, M.P., Colonial Office, and the report of the Inspector-General of Police in the incidents during which the officers distinguished themselves.

Inspector Scott distinguished himself some time ago when there was an armed clash between two rival gangs of Chinese near Arab Street. Inspector Scott arrived on the scene and tackled one gunman while another fired at him. Fortunately, the weapon misfired and Inspector Scott tackled the other man. Police reinforcements arrived and some captures were made.

Hashim bin Mat was the man who stood side by side together with the Chinese Detective Police Constable, since deceased, at Sims Avenue and fought five Chinese gunmen, two of whom were killed. He received a reward of \$250 and a letter of commendation.

GIANT METEORITE.

STONE WEIGHTING 50 TONS.

ONE-THIRD OF NICKEL.

An American astronomer, Dr. W. L. Luyten, stationed at the observatory established by Harvard University in Bloemfontein, South Africa, has just reported a most extraordinary meteorite, which he discovered amid the desolate Grootfontein district of the Mandated Territory that adjoins this dominion.

In the unfertile soil of a very sparsely populated countryside he found a block of nickel-iron that is larger, by a goodly margin, than any other meteorite hitherto known. Although one or two stones of even larger size are rumored to exist in Arizona and Mexico, the Grootfontein specimen has the merit of being definitely exposed to the air and it has been photographed.

A Long Trek.

Dr. Luyten estimates the weight as fifty tons, which is nearly twice as much as that of the famous shooting star brought by Admiral Perry from Greenland and which hitherto constituted the largest authenticated example.

Rumours about the existence of this massive relic have been told in the Kaffir lands for many years, but it was not till this year that a qualified investigator, in the person of Dr. Luyten, set out from the railroad in wagons and motor cars for the farm, "Hoba West," miles away from the nearest settlement.

On the occasion of this trek the American took careful photographs, and caused a small fragment to be filed off the mass in order that it might be analyzed. The Transvaal Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg offered their laboratories at the Witwatersrand Co-operative Smelting Works for the purpose of a metallurgical test, and the result shows that the meteorite held a third pure nickel, whereas meteoric iron usually only contains a tenth.

TRAINED ROOSTERS.

SUNDAY AT QUEEN'S

Mr. Torcat and his "troupe" of 60 game roosters are to appear at the Queen's Theatre for a short season commencing Sunday, according to a special advertisement in this issue.

Export of Meteorite.

Several other unique features characterize the Grootfontein stone, and details have been forwarded not only to all the experts in Africa but to museums in America and Europe. When this great metal crashed through the heavens to the desert is unknown, but in all likelihood it was not long ago by geological standards. The meteorite is not hidden below the soil, as would be the case if it were very ancient.

Being a patriotic American, Dr. Luyten would, of course, like to take this specimen to his country, but he now finds that the government of South West Africa, which has jurisdiction in the Grootfontein district, some time ago passed a law forbidding the export of such subjects, smaller specimens of which are by no means uncommon in that region.

Even should the removal be attempted, it will be extremely difficult as there are no facilities for lifting or shifting the great block. Eventually it is expected one of the South African museums will send an expedition to bring it away.

Manchester.—James Alexander Blythe, 42, was sentenced at the Manchester Assizes to five years' penal servitude for making counterfeit coins in a house in Parliament street, Liverpool. His wife, who pleaded "Guilty" to uttering, was bound over for two years.

London.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Charles Brown Clark, of Eaton-square, S.W., have celebrated their golden wedding. Mrs. Clark is a grand-daughter of the late Sir Henry Bessemer.

HOUSES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE Four Roomed FLATS IN CARRARVON BUILDINGS, Kowloon, All Modern Conveniences.—Apply HAMPBERRY'S ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [7393]

FLAT, 16, MACDONNELL ROAD, with Every Modern Convenience, Quiet Locality, Splendid View.—Apply XAVIER BROS., LTD., TEL. C. 3319 or TEL. C. 2722. [481]

GOODOWN AND LAND TO LET AT NORTH POINT. Total Area: 1,278 Sq. Ft., 3-Room Office, Access by Wharf or Motor Road.—Apply VACUUM OIL COMPANY, KIN'S BUILDING. [496]

NO. 265, THE PEAK, Partly FURNISHED HOUSE IN STRAIGHT TERRACE, TO LET (or For Sale) from 1st SEPTEMBER, 1929.—Apply to THOMSON & Co., YORK BUILDING. [8234]

TO LET or FOR SALE.—On BROADWOOD ROAD, Two Semi-detached 6-Roomed HOUSES with Tennis Court and Garage to Each House.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7793]

TO LET.—From 1st SEPTEMBER, FLAT, No. 1, KELLER HOUSE, PEAK, Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, All Modern Conveniences.—Apply DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING. [488]

WANTED TO RENT.

ADVERTISER desires TWO or Three-Roomed FLAT, in WONG NG CHUNG or CAUSEWAY BAY.—Address: Box No. 8254, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8254]

WANTED.

MATCHED.—Wanted to Hire for Two Weeks in SEPTEMBER, REFRIG. or Ten, Twelve or Thirteen Mile Beaches.—Apply Box 8285, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8285]

SINGER SEWING MACHINE, Second-hand, Must be in First-class Condition and Price Moderate.—Reply to Box 8291, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8291]

POSITIONS VACANT.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Wanted A First Class Portuguese Draughtsman, Capable of Designing and Detailing Entirely Single Storey Buildings to be constructed of Reinforced Concrete, Wood or Steel Frame with Corrugated Iron Sheetings. Must be willing to work for Considerable Periods at Ports other than Hong Kong.—Apply in the First Instance by Letter addressed SECRETARY, Post Office Box No. 25, Hong Kong. [8283]

WANTED.—A NURSE or Reliable Woman to come to PENINSULA HOTEL Every Day about 9 A.M. Until 11 P.M. Would consider a Highly Reliable Amah also. Apply: c/o CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. [8295]

WANTED.—CHINESE BROKER for British Firm. Knowledge of Fertilizer and Sandry Lines Necessary.—Apply to Box No. 499, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [499]

POSITIONS WANTED.

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHER.—Capable of Looking After Correspondence, if necessary, desires Employment in Outport. Willing Undergo Test. Not Less Than \$250. Box No. 8252, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8252]

BUY THIS CAMERA for Your Boy! Only \$15. Kodak Collapsible Standard Lens. Takes Pictures 2 1/2 by 3 1/2. Advertiser wants Bigger Camera. Condition Guaranteed.—Apply to Box No. 8256, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8256]

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR SALE \$50. In Good Order.—Apply BAMSAY & Co., BRACKENFELD ARCADE. [8246]

PRE-PAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following classes of advertisements are charged at the price given below:—

SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES AND APARTMENTS WANTED. HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO BE LET. MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

When so required replies to box numbers will be posted to advertisers daily. Extra stamps for postage should be remitted. All advertisements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

Announcements not exceeding 25 Words are inserted under this heading at a Pre-paid Rate of One Dollar for THREE INSERTIONS. If Charges collected, \$1.50.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

Please insert.....times.		Enclosed.....in payment.	
Signature.....			
Address.....			

Address:—The ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, "Hongkong Daily Press,"

11, Ice House Street, or P.O. Box 1.

Money and Markets

HONG-KONG SHARES.

MID-WEEK REPORT.

We have received from Messrs. Harry O. Odell & Co., the following report:—

A healthier tone prevailed in our market during the past week, and the resultant advance in prices generally, coupled with a large turnover in "forward" business, indicates brighter prospects for investors in the near future.

Banks.—Were dealt in at \$1,230 and 1,235, and are still being inquired for at the former rate.

Canton and Hong Kong Fire.—Remained quiet at \$630 and \$785 respectively.

Unions.—After coming to business at \$325, improved 50 cents to a buying rate of \$320, and more will probably be paid to secure shares.

Underwriters.—Can still be placed at \$1.00, but have sellers at \$2.

Steamboats.—Continue in request at \$244 cash and corresponding rates "forward," without attracting sellers.

Waterboats.—A few small lots are on offer at \$21.

Raubs.—Due to the scarcity of shares available, this stock showed a smart advance from \$81 to \$84.

Wharves.—Came to business at \$130, with further sellers.

Providence.—Were done at \$4.30 for cash delivery, \$4.45/4.50 October and \$4.55/4.60 November.

Hotels.—Came in for a great deal of attention at rising rates from \$5.50 to \$8.50 cash, \$8.50 to \$9.05 September, and \$8.55 to \$8.70 October, and close firm at \$9.50 cash and corresponding rates "forward."

Humphreys.—Changed hands at \$14.25 and have further buyers.

Land.—Are steady at \$600 buyers.

Trams.—Were done at \$18 ex the interim dividend of 50 cents per share, just paid.

Ferries.—Are in strong demand at \$65.

Electricity.—Recovered from \$551 to \$60 with a fair amount of business passing. Sales were effected at \$61 and \$61 for October.

Flights.—Have further receded slightly and are being offered at \$12.70 for the old and \$12.55 for the New Issue.

Cements (Combined).—Can be placed at \$8.80 with sellers asking for \$9.00.

Dairy Farms.—Are quiet and obtainable at \$19.00.

SHANGHAI MARKET.

Cotton shares continued in demand, the latest cable prices from Shanghai being:—

Swat.—Tls. 177 cash, Tls. 18 October.

Zong Singa.—Tls. 107 cash, Tls. 10.00 September.

Shanghai Cottons.—Tls. 94 cash for the old issue.

The Exchange rates for the day are:—

T.T. on London 1/11 1/2

T.T. on Shanghai 82 1/2

Next Settlement Day, Tuesday, September 24.

RUBBER.

RESTRAINED OPTIMISM.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have forwarded us the following letter, dated July 17, from Messrs. Hornby, Hemeryk & Co., Liverpool:—

The market has again fallen into a state of inactivity, yesterday's closing prices in the London market showing a decline of 1d. to 1 1/2d. on balance.

The American Questionnaire figures for the month of June, which came to hand on Friday last, caused an unfavourable view to be taken of the market, and prices consequently eased off slightly.

Although the consumption is reduced by 9,002 tons, stocks and float, show a reduction of 14,499 tons. The consumption figure was less than had been anticipated, but the principal weakness of the market is the fear that the average consumption for the second half of 1929 may be less than the first half. This, combined with the apparent indifference in New York, has been responsible for the less optimistic views which are now current, and it remains to be seen whether the diversion of shipments from America to the United Kingdom during the next two or three months will alter these views.

The American buyers will no doubt remain out of the market as long as they possibly can, but the situation may change to such an extent that they will be forced to acquire large quantities, which would induce considerable and sharp fluctuations.

We give the American Questionnaire figures for June and, for comparison, those for the month of May:—

June. May.

Consumption 43,288 49,230

Stocks 95,002 97,191

Afloat 46,035 55,405

Arrivals 44,490 49,180

We continue to maintain our belief in the market, and, although (Continued at foot of next column).

SERICULTURE IN FUKIEN.

IMPORTING SILKWORMS.

THREE SPECIES BRED.

Fukien is not privileged to have its own kind of silkworm. What they have at present in the province is mainly sent in from outside regions. Its silkworms may be grouped under three classes—monovoltine, bivoltine and polyvoltine.

The monovoltine type, with only one hatch a year is raised in spring. The eggs are hatched during the first week of April and will be in the form of cocoons by the middle of May.

The bivoltine type, with two hatches a year, is also reared in spring. The eggs are hatched in winter, and cocoons are formed in early spring. This second crop is thrown on the market for sale.

The polyvoltine type, in imported variety from South China, is hatched two or three weeks ahead of the other two, but the silk is not used for commercial purposes until the third generation matures in July. Two more crops follow, one in August and one in early September, thus making five commercial crops of silk possible in Fukien province every year.

Handling the Eggs.

Eggs are usually laid on sheets of paper and kept in warm places. In spring the sheets are carefully handled. When the eggs turn black and the worms are ready to emerge, they are removed to the rearing room. As the worms are young, little space is required. They are usually kept in the farmer's bedroom in order to accelerate the hatching process. The bed of leaves is changed once a day.

For this purpose a net covered with leaves is placed over the worms at feeding time, just to allow them to crawl through the meshes to get to the leaves above. The old leaves are then thrown away.

When time for spinning comes the worms are placed on a bamboo spinning frame called "wattles" in which the silkworm is to spin its cocoons.

The cocoons are carried away to factories to be dried. The cocoons are made to submerge in boiling water, and the gums are dissolved. The fibres are separated so that they can be caught and unwound into raw silk. The reeling is done all by hand.

Disease and Banditry.

About half a million dollars worth of silk is being produced annually. It is used locally for making either silk thread or piece goods. Silk piece goods of superior quality, however, are imported from Shanghai.

Disease and banditry have sadly interfered with this industry. Oftentimes the people are unable to get to the market the precious crop of silk for fear of bandits. In the latter part of 1928 and in the beginning of this year, a prolonged drought existed in Fukien though it effected silk worm raising but little.

The typhoon sweeping over the province caused, likewise, some damage done to the mulberry plantations. However, the crop condition is reported to be generally fair.

As to the production of silk, this year Fukien has been able to maintain its own. Although no definite figures on export of silk and silk piece goods from Fukien are known, it is gratifying to note that the total export of silk and silk piece goods from China to foreign countries amounted to some 167,708,768 Hk. Tls. last year, representing a gain of nearly 20,000,000 Hk. Tls. when compared with the figure for 1927.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Paris 123.845

New York 4.54

Brussels 34.865

Geneva 23.185

Amsterdam 12.008

Milan 92.693

Berlin 20.355

Stockholm 18.10

Copenhagen 18.215

Oslo 18.205

Vienna 34.42

Prague 1632

Helsingfors 1935

Madrid 32.90

Lisbon 108.20

Athens 818

Bucharest 318

Rio 51

Buenos Aires 472

Bombay 1/5 20/32

Shanghai 2/4 1/2

Hong Kong 1/11 1/2

Yokohama 1/11 1/2

Silver (spot) 24 1/2

Silver (forward) 24 1/2

We are of the opinion that, temporarily, lower prices will be seen, we anticipate that before the end of this year higher levels will have been reached.

CHILEAN FRUITS IN LONDON.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

The experiments which were successfully carried out last year in connection with the importation of Chilean fruits for the British markets have been followed, during the last few months, by further consignments of cherries, apples and other fruits and vegetables.

They have confirmed beyond doubt that, even with the present reduced refrigerating accommodation of the carrying vessels and the lack of warehousing storage in the consuming centres, the business offers an attraction which more than justifies its organisation in a systematic and ample way to the mutual advantage of the Chilean producers and of the British consumers, as also to the great benefit of Chile itself which may find, in the exportation of her exceptionally good fruit, one of the best items on the credit side of her balance-sheet of international trade.

London, where perhaps the best and most selected of the world's fruit is consigned for consumption by England's vast population, in the full expectation that in this centre of wealth and appreciation it will be disposed of at sufficiently attractive prices, has been the object of a series of successful experiments from a relatively new section of the fruit world—the Republic of Chile.

The first steps towards the development of the Chilean trade abroad were taken by the consular authorities in Liverpool and London, aided by the visit of Señor Alberto Zavala to England, and of the representative of the "White Service" to Chile. The combination of these visits, ably supported by the Government and the Chilean representatives in England, resulted in an energetic and practical endeavour to prove the efficacy of exporting from Chile to England, and also brought the English consumer an idea of the excellence of Chilean fruit.

The trial shipments have hitherto been entirely successful. The first effort to popularise Chilean fruit was made when, through the instrumentality of Señor Zavala and his wife, a consignment of apples and grapes were exhibited and sold in England in the autumn of last year.

Cherries Carried 6,000 Miles.

Then a trial shipment of a particularly momentous character was effected—cherries, a delicate, tender fruit, were shipped 6,000 miles in a refrigerator and exhibited in Covent Garden Market. In spite of the long voyage, and the further train journey from Liverpool to London, this fruit arrived with only a small proportion wasted—entirely because they were packed when too mature—while the flavour of the cherries was unimpaired by the cold. The cherries—of the pigeon heart variety—were large, of excellent flavour, and were pronounced by many experienced buyers to be some of the finest cherries, as regarded flavour and appearance, that had been seen on the market.

This shipment was therefore a triumph, for not only did the fruit arrive sound but it sold relatively well, considering the state of maturity, at 7s. for a 10lb. box, while with a little more care in packing it would not have been difficult to realise as much as half-a-guinea for the fruit. The support of the Government department and the confidence of the shippers who venture to export so delicate a fruit to such a distance, are proof of the spirit of enterprise prevalent in the Republic.

Apples and Onions.

After this shipment, and in the early spring, a further shipment of a large quantity, was effected. This time the produce consigned consisted of apples and onions. Unfortunately, the onions, though of good quality, arrived in a condition that was not entirely satisfactory. Also, at the time of arrival the market was very depressed; with Egyptian onions selling at 4s. a bag, it was not possible to obtain more than 2s. a case for the Chilean produce. The result of the shipment was useful, nevertheless, in that it enabled an estimate of the advisability of consigning Chilean onions to the United Kingdom markets, and it was eventually decided that this was not a trade that could be recommended.

The other part of the consignment consisted of apples. These apples, bearing the brand of Lailhacac Hermanos of Santiago, were in every way exemplary, as was proved by the exhibition not only in the brokerage warehouses of the "White Service" but also in the windows of Messrs. Shearn's establishment in Tottenham Court Road—universally known for the excellence of its produce and for the "all-fruit" meals specially prepared there.

(Continued on next column.)

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28.

SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Banks

H.K. Banks \$1,235

Do. (London) \$1,235

Chartered Banks \$1,235

Mercantile Bks. "A" \$1,235

Do. "C" \$1,235

Bank of East Asia \$1,235

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Canton Ins. \$1.50

Underwriters \$1.50

North China \$1.50

Union Ins. \$1.50

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China Fins \$1.50

H.K. Fires \$1.50

Shipping

Douglases \$2.75

Steamboats \$2.75

Indos (pref.) \$2.75

Do. (def.) \$2.75

Shell Transport \$2.75

Water-boats \$2.75

Mining

Bonanza \$3.10

Kailans \$3.10

Langkats (comb.) \$3.10

Do. (single) \$3.10

Explorations \$3.10

Shanghai Loans \$3.10

Raubs \$3.10

Trench Mines \$3.10

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.

H.K. & K. Wharves \$4.35

H.K. Docks \$4.35

Shanghai Docks \$4.35

New Engineering \$4.35

Hongkows \$4.35

Cotton Mills

Ewos \$17.35

Shai Cottons (old) \$17.35

Do. (new) \$17.35

Zong Singa \$17.35

Lands, Hotels and Buildings

H.K. & S. Hotels \$8.40

H.K. Lands \$8.40

Shanghai Lands \$8.40

H.K. Realty \$8.40

Humphreys \$8.40

Chinese Estates \$8.40

Public Utilities

Tramways \$18

Peak Trams (old) \$18

Do. (new) \$18

Star Firms \$18

C. Leung (old) \$18

Do. (new) \$18

H.K. Electric \$18

Macao do \$18

Sundakan Lights \$18

Telephones \$18

China Buses \$18

Tractions \$18

Do. (pref.) \$18

Industrials

Canton Ice \$2.25

Cements (comb.) \$2.25

Do. (old) \$2.25

Do. (new) \$2.25

Ropes \$7

China Sugars \$99

Malabar Sugars \$99

United Asbestos \$99

Miscellaneous

Dairy Farms \$20.10

Der A. Wings \$20.10

Amusements \$20.10

Constructions \$14

Lens Crawford \$14

Mackintosh \$14

Nanyang Tobacco \$9

Sinaceros (old) \$9

Do. (new) \$9

Watsons \$12

Wm. Powell \$32

B. Ind. G.S. Bonds \$32

H.K. Govt. Loan \$107

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKARANG	SHANGHAI & AMOY	5th Sept.	7th Sept.	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	SHANGHAI, K'UNING & AMOY	8th Sept.	10th Sept.	MANILA, N'K'RAAL & SOERABAYA
TJIBADAK	SHANGHAI & AMOY	16th Sept.	18th Sept.	MANILA, N'K'RAAL & SOERABAYA
TJISONDARI	SHANGHAI & AMOY	26th Sept.	28th Sept.	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	4th Sept.	6th Sept.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJISAROEKA	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	4th Sept.	6th Sept.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	14th Sept.	16th Sept.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJIMANOEK	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	18th Sept.	20th Sept.	AMOY & SHANGHAI

JAVA.

THE TROPICAL GARDEN OF EDEN.

Follow this flag on the comfortable steamers of the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN to JAVA.

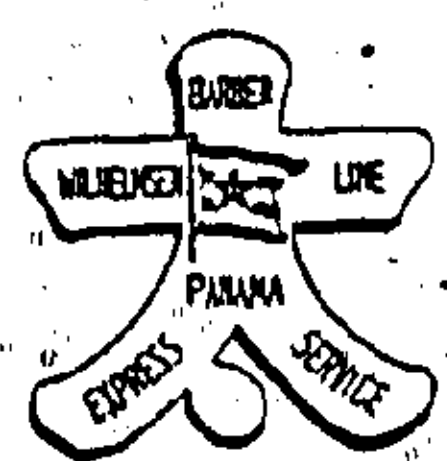
Gorgeous motoring along hundreds of miles of Asphalt roads.

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A round-trip that takes 3 to 4 weeks to be remembered for a life-time.

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Take great pleasure in announcing the inauguration of a new and direct Service From New York and Pacific coast ports to the Far East and return, via the Panama Canal.

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Shippers are offered an all water service to New York in 42 days.

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M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on/or about 12th Sept.
S.S. "ROSANDEA" ... Sails on/or about 1st Oct.
S.S. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on/or about 10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.

S.S. "PIAVE" ... Sails on/or about 8th Sept.
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on/or about 16th Sept.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails on/or about 14th Oct.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on/or about 15th Oct.

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The M.S. "ASIA"

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25th SEPTEMBER

For PORT SAID, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

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M.S. "Afrika" ... 25th Sept.
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Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

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Agents.

GERMANY AND THE RHINE ARMY.

BERLIN'S FEARS PROVE QUITE UNFOUNDED.

OBJECTIONS TO COLOUR OF UNIFORMS.

[By RALPH HEINZEN.]

(Copyright 1929 by the United Press Association.)

Cologne.—The early evacuation of the Rhineland by the Allied troops of occupation, who have been there since early 1919 under one of the "guarantee sanctions" of the Treaty of Versailles, has become a moral, more than a material necessity, in German opinion. The next gathering of European statesmen will certainly negotiate the evacuation of the remaining hornets nests of occupation by Christmas.

There is not one German in the Rhine valley, from Aix-la-Chapelle down to Mayence who would permit the foreign troops to remain another day, if he had his way. But if you get them in a corner and ask them why their ordinarily calm constitutions are riled by the splash of colour which the uniforms make in the green landscape of the Rhineland, very few of them can state a valid reason.

Evacuation Wanted.

Germany wants the Allies to clear out of their country, simply because the presence of the troops of occupation recalls to her that she lost the war. The soldiers are to the Germans, what the red cape of the matador is to an angry bull. Berlin had a fear, at the beginning of the long period of occupation, that the presence of the troops would result in weening away the Palatinate from the rest of the Empire. That fear was certainly never founded on fact, for the Germans in the Rhine valley lean backwards in their throating and certainly put more heart into their national hymns and more heart into their "Hechts" than do their brothers east of the busy river.

With the exception of the two centres of Wiesbaden and Mayence, where the English and French make their headquarters, it is hard to realise that Germany is "under the heel of the foreigners." I have gone for upwards of fifty miles through the occupied zones without seeing a single soldier.

Better Than Home.

Often when you do run across a few French boys, looking all the world like two lost sheep in a strange land, they do not appear to be over-anxious to crash the Germans under the heels of their heavy army boots, nor do they appear over-enthusiastic about holding on to one of the few sanctions left out of the peace treaty. To the average soldier, in the Rhineland, he is the French, British or Belgian, his job is to get through his term of service as fast as possible, as pleasantly as he can and without getting into any trouble with the natives. The soldiers are certainly not filled with any idea of domination, and they do not go out of their way to inconvenience their unwilling hosts.

If you ask a British or French or Belgian conscript what he thinks of his job, he will more than likely tell you that in the summer he would rather be in the Rhineland than any of the cantonments at home, but that winter in the Rhine valley is a punishment which they would rather not take.

A Busy Corner.

The German will tell you that it is the colour of the uniform rather than the number of them to which he objects. Before the war, there were as many Prussian troops in the Rhineland as there are Allies to-day. And they did not get along any better with the peaceful Rhinelanders, either. When the Allies pull out, the Reichswehr will move in again, and in force of arms at least, there will be no difference for the civilians.

Evacuation is a subject of debate only a few hours a day. The Rhineland is one of the busiest corners of Germany, and it would

be hard to drum up any evacuation enthusiasm before six o'clock in the evening. But after dinner, when the Germans and their wives and "kinder" gather at the cafes under the trees, the men puff at their long pipes and agree without a dissenting voice that the foreigners must go, but the "kinder" follow along after the French, or Belgian or British soldiers and beg a pennny just as boys follow soldiers everywhere.

Economically, the departure of the Allies will cost the Rhineland a pretty mark. The presence there of 10,000 men, many of them accompanied by their families, brings a million dollars a month to local tradesmen and employment to 4,000 German civilians directly and to thousands of others indirectly.

Story of the Occupation.

The withdrawal of the occupation forces is certain to bring the Rhineland a serious problem of unemployment. The municipal officials admit it and expect it, but they look to the Central Government at Berlin to provide for the unemployed, for political reasons.

The story of the occupation is quickly told. The ink on the Armistice was scarcely dried before the American, British, Belgian and French divisions of picked troops started forward for the Rhineland. The Americans entered Mayence on December 8, 1918, and crossed the Rhine to take over the bridgehead on December 13.

At the start the British held the zone and bridgehead of Cologne, with the Belgians farther North; the Americans were assigned to the Coblenz bridgehead and zone, and the French held the southern zone and bridgeheads, with Mayence as their base.

Everything went along peacefully until the French, making use of a sanction accorded by the Versailles Treaty, occupied the Ruhr in January, 1923. They remained there and controlled the heart of German industry until Germany signed the Dawes Plan, the French withdrawing their troops in August, 1924. French unpopularity was never at such height, in the Rhineland, as during these 19 months.

Reduced Army.

When Germany was admitted by the Conference of Ambassadors to have fulfilled her disarmament obligations on November 11, 1925, the order was given to evacuate the Cologne zone in accordance with the peace treaty. On January 30, 1926, the British troops started to move out, accompanied by their 800 German wives accumulated during their stay.

The French evacuated Bonn, birthplace of Beethoven, shortly after and the Belgians moved out of Krefeld, restoring the northern zone to Germany.

When the Americans, at the orders of Congress, moved out of the Coblenz zone, the French moved in. This second zone, which contains the great, productive plateau of Euse with an 18-mile bridgehead across the Rhine at Coblenz, must be evacuated early in 1930, in accordance with the treaty.

The third zone, with Mayence as its centre, remains in the control of the Allies, to guarantee the functioning of the peace treaty, until 1932. It is to advance this date, that Germany is centring her efforts on an evacuation conference. The present strength of the occupation forces, small compared with the great army that moved into the Rhine before Christmas, 1918, is 60,000 men, whereof 48,450 are French, 6,250 British and 5,300 Belgians.

TODAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

"THE SINCERE COMPANY" TO BE RELAYED.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Government Broadcast Station Z.B.W. on 360 metres:—

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.

6.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of dance music. (Victor records supplied by Messrs. Tsang Fook Piano Co.)

"Tin Pan Parade," Fox Trot, The Troubadours.

"Chloe" (Song of the Swamp), Fox Trot, All Stars Orchestra.

"Keep Sweeping The Cobwebs Of The Moon," Waring's Pennsylvania.

"Four Walls," Fox Trot, Johnny Johnson and His Statler Pennsylvanians.

"Thank My Weakness Now" and "You're Wonderful," Blues Fox Trot, Nat Shikret and the Victor Orchestra.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

"Sonny Boy" Blues, George Olsen and His Orchestra.

"Girl Of My Dreams" and "Maria, Maria," Waltz, Walter Kolo.

"moku Honolulu," Fox Trot, The Troubadours.

"Where Is The Song Of Songs For Me?" Waltz, Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenade.

"Beggars Of Life," Waltz, The Troubadours.

"The Los Altos Train," Fox Trot, and "Eternal Love," Tango.

"Fox Trot, Marimba Centro Americana.

"My Mother's Eyes," Fox Trot, Waring's Pennsylvania.

"Stack O'Lee Blues" and "Wang-Wang Blues," Blues, Sam-Ku.

"West Harmony Boys," Fox Trot, Bernie Cummins and His New York.

"Till We Meet," Fox Trot, The Troubadours.

7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme of Chinese music relayed from The Sincere Co., Ltd. Programme consists of music given by the well-known amateur musicians and staffs of Sincere Company.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

INSANITY IN F.M.S.

BIG INCREASE IN PRIMARY DEMENTIA.

ALCOHOLIC QUESTION BECOMING SERIOUS.

Mr. W. F. Samuels, Medical Superintendent, Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, in the course of his annual report for the year 1928, says:—

The total of 2,211 cases shows a decrease of nine.

The F.M.S. patients increased by 160 against 152 last year, which was until now the highest increase we had had.

Large Increase In Admissions.

We admitted 933 patients during the year, which is three more than what I described as an extraordinary total of 900 last year, and 735 in 1926. I cannot, beyond what I wrote last year, account for the large increase in admissions during the last few years, though three over last year is not so bad. Still, when we consider the admissions are 168 more than in 1923, one begins to wonder where it will end.

The months which provided us with the greatest number of patients were: May, 90; January, 87; and October, 82. Last year it was January, and November, 81 and second, with March and May bracketed third. In 1928 October and January showed the greatest number of admissions. It will be noticed that January has been one of the most prolific months year after year.

Primary Dementia.

Primary dementia again heads the list of diseases on admission, with recent melancholia second, confusional insanity third, recent mania fourth, and general paralysis of the insane fifth. Primary dementia not alone holds the first place, but shows an alarming increase over last year. I have many times pointed out the seriousness of this, as primary dementia is a disease mainly of the young, and the chance of permanent recovery is very slight.

Recent melancholia, though second, shows a reduction in numbers, while recent mania has fallen to fourth place. Confusional insanity not only shows an increased number of cases, but has risen to third place instead of fourth.

General paralysis of the insane is still fifth, but shows a considerable increase over last year, though not even now as high as in 1923.

Discharges.

The discharges numbering 495 only include F.M.S., Kedah and Perlis. Last year the discharges were 414, and in 1923 two hundred and seventy-six. Of these, 83 were discharged relieved, several of whom afterwards recovered, and would have been added to our list of recoveries had they remained a little longer. Of the 25 not improved, the vast majority were removed to their country, and were Chinese or Indians. Two were discharged as not insane.

Recoveries.

The balance, 358, were discharged recovered, against 222 last year, and 207 in 1926. The recovery rate works out at 41.84, the highest we have ever had for many years. Last year the recovery rate was 37.77, and 32.17 in 1926.

I only hope this improvement is due to better care and treatment, and to friends sending patients earlier for treatment, instead of waiting till the last minute when driven to it as they used to do, and not merely to the usual fluctuation one sees in all diseases. I am not going to make extravagant claims merely to have to make excuses in some future years; but seeing that improvement in the recovery rate has been steady, I hope we can take at least some of the credit to ourselves.

Of the forms of mental diseases amongst the recoveries we find primary dementia first, recent melancholia second, confusional insanity third, and recent mania fourth. It may be said, "Oh yes, this shows how he had such a high recovery rate, he includes primary dementia amongst the recoveries." Very good, but what is one to do when a patient makes a perfectly good recovery—one may know that the probability is that he or she will come back at a later date, but can hardly do other than discharge him. If, however, we take the proportion of recoveries in those four types, we find that primary dementia is fourth instead of first. This again makes one deplore the number of cases of primary dementia amongst the admissions, as not alone does it strike down its victim before he has reached his prime, but shows a small proportion of recoveries; and even those recoveries are probably not permanent.

Astiology.

The five causes which we have been accustomed to find at the top of the list are still there, but the order has changed. The order this year is syphilis, which has risen from third place, gastro-intestinal system, cardio-vascular degeneration, alcohol and haemopoietic system.

(Continued on next column.)

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the s.s. Glenaholm from London and ports:—Miss E. M. Hinch, Mr. A. Stanbury, Mrs. G. A. Thompson and child, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Oldmeadow, Mr. A. H. Thomson, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. J. H. Marshall.

The following saloon passengers arrived by the s.s. Tandu from Japanese ports:—Mr. and Mrs. F. Baker, Mr. E. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Buckeridge, Mr. E. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Paton, Master Paton, Mr. J. P. Noonan, Mrs. E. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Shand, Mr. and Mrs. P. Magennis, Miss M. Magennis, Miss M. E. Tucker, Mr. H. L. Gault, Mr. and Mrs. Kajiyama and infant, Miss M. Alexander, Mrs. W. E. Harston, Mr. H. Kiba, Mr. W. J. Hill.

The alcohol question is becoming serious, and it will be seen that alcohol is noted as the cause in 31 females. This I think will bring home how serious a menace alcohol is becoming to the health of the country. Against this I would point to three cases of drugs, none of them opium but all hashish.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths was 174, against 173 last year and 132 in 1926. The death-rate works out at 5.58 per cent. on total treated, and 7.33 per cent. on daily average, against 5.65 per cent. and 8.19 per cent. respectively, last year. The chief causes of death were dysentery, 3; general paralysis of the insane, 27; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 23. Dysentery shows three more victims than last year; pulmonary tuberculosis, three less; and general paralysis of the insane, 12 less; a remarkable reduction, which is due, in part, to the reduced general paralysis of the insane admission in 1927. The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis is remarkably small seeing how prone the Mental Hospital case is to phthisis.

Suicides, Criminals, etc.

Unfortunately there was one suicide. A female patient banged herself on the night of August 1, 1928. This was due to carelessness on the part of the attendant in charge, who was dismissed. There were admitted 67 suicidal cases during the year.

There were six fatalities during the year against three last year. Thirty-four patients absconded during the year, which is a great reduction on last year when there were sixty-nine. There was no reduction in the amount of freedom allowed to patients, and we had more patients than ever accommodated in farms.

There were 37 criminals admitted during the year against 45 last year and 38 in 1926. Of these, 15 were discharged and five died, leaving 130 at the end of the year. There is a steady increase in this class of case, and a time to come it will be necessary to consider the advisability of building a criminal hospital like Broadmore.

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLE

On Baby's Head and Fore-head. Itched Badly.

"My baby at seven months had a breaking out on his head and forehead. It first appeared like small blisters which later broke and scaled over. It must have itched very badly as baby was constantly trying to rub it. I kept a bandage on his forehead to keep his hands away from it. He was very fretful."

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. In two days I could see an improvement. I purchased more Soap and Ointment, which healed him." (Signed) Mrs. G. Evans, New Rd., High Littleton, Nr. Bristol, Eng.

Use Cuticura to clear your skin. Sample each Soap, Ointment and Tablet free upon request from Darton, Price & Company, Ltd., P.O. Box 650, Shanghai. Sold Throughout the World.

NEW BANK LINE STEAMER.

BUILT THIS YEAR.

The newly built Bank Line steamer Deebank arrived here yesterday on her maiden voyage, from Philadelphia and Manila. The vessel was launched in May this year at the shipyard of Messrs. Workman & Clark of Belfast. She carried 400 tons of general cargo for this port and 6,000 tons for through ports, including 100,000 cases of kerosene for two ports in Korea.

Unlike many of the ships owned by the Bank Line, Ltd., the s.s. Deebank is not a motor vessel, but is faithful to steam engines. She is a single screw steamer with quadruple expansion reciprocating engines which develop 3,900 I.H.P. driving her at a speed of 13 knots. Her dimensions are: Length, 436 feet, Beam 56.6 feet, Moulded depth to shelter deck 31.3 feet. Her gross tonnage is 5,060 tons and net, 3,025 tons.

Captain S. Currie is in command with a crew of 13 Europeans and 47 Asiatics.

Oil and Cargo Carrier.

The vessel is fitted with special equipment for the rapid handling of cargo, and has a double bottom keel forming tanks for carrying oil in bulk. Captain Currie informed our representative that the vessel discharged 2,300 tons of general cargo, at Manila inside three days, which is a very creditable performance.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 9 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

Woman at Willelsen, after obtaining a summons against her husband: And now what's going to happen to me when they serve it on him?



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COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai, Japan & Northern Ports:—

S.S. "PREUSSEN" ... due here on or about the 4th Sept.
M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... due here on or about the 18th Sept.
M.V. "DUISBURG" ... due here on or about the 27th Sept.
M.V. "SAUERLAND" ... due here on or about the 16th Oct.
M.V. "KULMERLAND" ... due here on or about the 21st Oct.
M.V. "SAARLAND" ... due here on or about the 12th Nov.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 4th Sept.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 21st Sept.
S.S. "PREUSSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 5th Oct.
M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 18th Oct.
M.V. "DUISBURG" ... sailing from here on or about the 27th Oct.
M.V. "SAUERLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 16th Nov.

† Calling also at Oran.

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Tel. C. 4754.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 6.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

AMOI

Haining, Douglas, Aug. 30.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 1.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 3.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 5.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 7.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 9.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 11.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 13.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 15.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 17.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 19.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 21.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 23.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 25.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 27.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 29.

ANTWERP

Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Philippine, B.F., Sept. 17.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.
Taiping, B. & S., Sept. 17.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 25.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.

BALITIC PORTS

Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

BALTIMORE

Myrtlebank, Bank, Sept. 6.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 10.

BANGKOK

Hiram, Thoresen, Sept. 1.
Kaying, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Anking, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Hellas, Thoresen, Sept. 3.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Sept. 8.
Helios, Thoresen, Sept. 13.
Hirundo, Thoresen, Sept. 22.

BELAWAN DELI

Cremor, J.C.J.L., Aug. 29.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Coblenz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
Morca, P. & O., Sept. 14.

BOSTON

Taketoyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 30.
Wray Castle, Dodwell's, Sept. 2.
Myrtlebank, Bank, Sept. 6.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 6.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 10.
Royal Prince, Furness, Sept. 10.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Sept. 24.

BREMER

Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Coblenz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

BRINDISI

Piave, Dodwell's, Sept. 6.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 16.

CALCUTTA

Akita Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Suisang, Jardine's, Sept. 2.
Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 4.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.
Garbata, B.I., Sept. 15.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 16.

CEBU

Illinois, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 19.

CHEFOO

Kueichow, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Huichow, B. & S., Sept. 13.

COLOMBO

Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Ermland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Piave, Dodwell's, Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 6.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 11.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Morca, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 17.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 21.
Coblenz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Sphinx, M.M., Sept. 24.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 25.

COPENHAGEN

Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

DALNY

Linan, B. & S., Sept. 4.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Caucasian, B.F., Sept. 12.
Vogland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 18.
Bloemfontein, Bank, Sept. 18.
Aeneas, B.F., Sept. 23.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.

DUTCH PORTS

Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Ermland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 4.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Philippine, B.F., Sept. 17.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 21.
Coblenz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

FOOCHOW

Haining, Douglas, Aug. 30.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 3.
Haining, Douglas, Sept. 5.

GENOA

Ermland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 4.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 6.
Proteslaus, B.F., Sept. 14.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 21.
Coblenz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

GLASGOW

Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Proteslaus, B.F., Sept. 14.
Memnon, B.F., Sept. 10.

GOTHENBURG

Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

HAIKONG AND HOIHOW

Canton, M.M., Aug. 31.
Chekiang, B. & S., Sept. 31.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Tonkin, M.M., Sept. 10.

HAMBURG

Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Ermland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 4.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Philippine, B.F., Sept. 17.
Burgeland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 21.
Coblenz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

HAVRE

Proteslaus, B.F., Sept. 14.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

HONOLULU

Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 19.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.

ILOILO

Illinois, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Iowa, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., Sept. 19.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.

JAPAN PORTS

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Sept. 3.
Hosang, Jardine's, Sept. 3.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 3.
Mentor, B.F., Sept. 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Nagasaki, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Bangkok Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 5.
Oana, B.F., Sept. 6.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Preussen, J.C.J.L., Sept. 7.
Shidzuka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Angers, M.M., Sept. 10.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Sept. 10.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Sept. 10.
St. Albans, E. & A., Sept. 10.
Esquilino, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Teucer, B.F., Sept. 12.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 13.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 13.
Tilawa, B.I., Sept. 14.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Sept. 17.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Sept. 17.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Calulu, B.F., Sept. 19.
Talamba, B.I., Sept. 19.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 20.
Namsang, Jardine's, Sept. 20.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.
General Metzing, M.M., Sept. 23.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Sept. 24.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 25.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Sept. 25.
Carnavoshire, Jardine's, Sept. 27.
Duisburg, J.C.J.L., Sept. 27.
Formosa, Gilman's, Sept. 27.

KAWACHI

Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Mausang, Jardine's, Sept. 16.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.

KANTON

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Caucasian, B.F., Sept. 12.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Sept. 20.

KARACHI

Bremerhaven, Melchers, Sept. 9.

KATAGORI

Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 3.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.

KATAGORI

Africa, Manners, Sept. 25.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Sept. 25.
Carnavoshire, Jardine's, Sept. 27.
Duisburg, J.C.J.L., Sept. 27.
Formosa, Gilman's, Sept. 27.

KATAGORI

Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Mausang, Jardine's, Sept. 16.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.

KATAGORI

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Caucasian, B.F., Sept. 12.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Sept. 20.

KATAGORI

Bremerhaven, Melchers, Sept. 9.

KATAGORI

Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 3.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.

KATAGORI

Africa, Manners, Sept. 25.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Sept. 25.
Carnavoshire, Jardine's, Sept. 27.
Duisburg, J.C.J.L., Sept. 27.
Formosa, Gilman's, Sept. 27.

KATAGORI

Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Mausang, Jardine's, Sept. 16.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.

KATAGORI

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Caucasian, B.F., Sept. 12.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Sept. 20.

KATAGORI

Bremerhaven, Melchers, Sept. 9.

KATAGORI

Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 3.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.

KATAGORI

Africa, Manners, Sept. 25.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Sept. 25.
Carnavoshire, Jardine's, Sept. 27.
Duisburg, J.C.J.L., Sept. 27.
Formosa, Gilman's, Sept. 27.

KATAGORI

Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Mausang, Jardine's, Sept. 16.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.

KATAGORI

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Caucasian, B.F., Sept. 12.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Sept. 20.

KATAGORI

Bremerhaven, Melchers, Sept. 9.

KATAGORI

Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 3.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.

KATAGORI

Africa, Manners, Sept. 25.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Sept. 25.
Carnavoshire, Jardine's, Sept. 27.
Duisburg, J.C.J.L., Sept. 27.
Formosa, Gilman's, Sept. 27.

MARSEILLES

Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 6.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Morca, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 25.

NAPLES

Rakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 6.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

NEW ORLEANS

Linan, B. & S., Sept. 4.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Sept. 5.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Sept. 24.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Taketoyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Wray Castle, Dodwell's, Sept. 2.
Myrtlebank, Bank, Sept. 6.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 6.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 10.
Royal Prince, Furness, Sept. 10.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Cingalese Prince, Furness, Sept. 24.

NORTH CHINA

Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Preussen, J.C.J.L., Sept. 7.
Africa, Manners, Sept. 13.
Vogland, J.C.J.L., Sept. 18.
Fulda, Melchers, Sept. 24.

ORAN

Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.

OSLO

Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

PANAMA

Taketoyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 24.

PENANG

Akita Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Aug. 29.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Suisang, Jardine's, Sept. 2.
Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 6.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
Morca, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Garbata, B.I., Sept. 15.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 16.
Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.
Mantua, P. & O., Sept. 25.

PORTLAND

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Caucasian, B.F., Sept. 12.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Sept. 20.

RABAT

Bremerhaven, Melchers, Sept. 9.

RANGOON

Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Dalgoma, B.I., Sept. 3.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.

SAIGON

D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Sphinx, M.M., Sept. 24.

SANDAKAN

Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Mausang, Jardine's, Sept. 16.
Calulu, Dodwell's, Sept. 27.

SAN FRANCISCO

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Caucasian, B.F., Sept. 12.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Sept. 20.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Asia, Manners, Sept. 25.

SEATTLE

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Shidzuka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Caucasian, B.F., Sept. 12.
Teucer, B.F., Sept. 12.
Everett, S.S.S., Sept. 13.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Sept. 17.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 23.

SHANGHAI

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Shansi, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Kanchow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Soochow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Nagasaki, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Sept. 3.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 3.
Mentor, B.F., Sept. 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Shantung, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Linan, B. & S., Sept. 4.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Oana, B.F., Sept. 6.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.

SHANGHAI

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Shansi, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Kanchow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Soochow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Nagasaki, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Sept. 3.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 3.
Mentor, B.F., Sept. 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Shantung, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Linan, B. & S., Sept. 4.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Oana, B.F., Sept. 6.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.

SHANGHAI

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Shansi, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Kanchow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Soochow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Nagasaki, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Sept. 3.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 3.
Mentor, B.F., Sept. 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Shantung, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Linan, B. & S., Sept. 4.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Oana, B.F., Sept. 6.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.

SHANGHAI

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Shansi, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Kanchow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Soochow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Nagasaki, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Sept. 3.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 3.
Mentor, B.F., Sept. 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Shantung, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Linan, B. & S., Sept. 4.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Oana, B.F., Sept. 6.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.

SHANGHAI

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Shansi, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Kanchow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Soochow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Nagasaki, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Sept. 3.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 3.
Mentor, B.F., Sept. 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Shantung, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Linan, B. & S., Sept. 4.
Yatshing, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Oana, B.F., Sept. 6.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.

SHANGHAI

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Shansi, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Kanchow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Soochow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Mirzapore, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Nagasaki

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHANGHAI	TEAN	On 29th Aug.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANSI	On 30th Aug.	3 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	CHEKIANG	On 31st Aug.	11 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	KINGYUAN	On 1st Sept.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SOOGHONG	On 1st Sept.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	KAYING	On 1st Sept.	Noon
SHANGHAI	KANCHOW	On 1st Sept.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	SHANTUNG	On 3rd Sept.	Noon
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUEICHOW	On 3rd Sept.	3 p.m.
AMOI, S'HAL, N'CHUANG & DALY	LINAN	On 4th Sept.	5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & BANGKOK	ANKING	On 5th Sept.	8 a.m.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	KWANGTUNG	On 8th Sept.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	KWANGHONG	On 8th Sept.	Noon
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	On 13th Sept.	11 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

VESSELS	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Sail
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

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Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "CITY OF CANBERRA"	via Suez Canal	10th Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"	via Suez Canal	3rd Oct.
S.S. "DARDANUS"	via Suez Canal	28th Oct.

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HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON

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AUGMENTED SERVICE
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TO
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AND
NEW YORK

"ROYAL PRINCE" ... Sept. 10th
"CINGALESE PRINCE" ... Sept. 24th
"IMPERIAL PRINCE" ... Oct. 10th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.

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D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPRING ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.
ANGERS ... 8th Oct.	ANDRE LEBON ... 8th Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 22nd Oct.	PORTHOS ... 22nd Oct.
ANDRE LEBON ... 5th Nov.	CHENONCEAUX ... 5th Nov.
PORTHOS ... 19th Nov.	ATHOS II ... 19th Nov.
CHENONCEAUX ... 3rd Dec.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 3rd Dec.
ATHOS II ... 17th Dec.	ANGERS ... 17th Dec.

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Telephone: C 651 and 740. 2, Queen's Building.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	Hour	AUGUST 27, 1929.					AUGUST 28, 1929.				
		Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force
Wladivostok	12	29.46	74.83	77	NNW	1	29.53	75.01	62	N	2
Nemuro	11	29.31	75.45	...	SSW	5	29.53	75.00	...	SSW	1
Hokodate	...	29.55	75.05	...	SSW	1	29.51	74.95	...	NNW	1
Tokio	...	29.69	75.40	...	...	...	29.53	75.00	...	SW	1
Kochi	...	29.80	75.70	...	...	...	29.78	75.65	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	29.86	75.85	...	...	...	29.82	75.75	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	29.80	75.70	...	...	...	29.80	75.70	...	...	...
Oshima	...	29.88	75.90	...	...	...	29.82	75.75	...	...	...
Naha	...	29.88	75.85	...	...	...	29.82	75.75	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	29.88	75.85	...	...	...	29.82	75.75	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	29.81	75.72	89	SS	W	29.70	75.61	74	SW	1
Chefoo	15	29.86	75.85	84	77	NE	29.84	75.80	77	ENE	1
Shanghai	14	29.90	75.94	80	87	ENE	29.89	75.92	77	ENE	1
Gutzlaff	...	29.81	75.72	88	80	S	29.84	75.75	84	ENE	1
Sharp Peak	...	29.82	75.74	90	73	ENE	29.84	75.75	82	SSE	1
Amoy	...	29.78	75.64	81	92	E	29.85	75.81	78	ENE	1
Swatow	...	29.85	75.82	90	66	...	29.84	75.78	79	ENE	1
Taiheku	11	29.88	75.84	90	...	...	29.84	75.78	79	ENE	1
Taihu	...	29.84	75.78	90	...	...	29.86	75.84	79	...	...
Tainan	...	29.88	75.84	85	...	...	29.86	75.84	79	...	...
Koshun	...	29.84	75.78	90	...	...	29.80	75.69	79	...	...
Pescadores	...	29.76	75.59	85	74	W	29.80	75.69	79	...	...
Hong Kong	14	29.80	75.69	87	74	ENE	29.80	75.69	79	ENE	1
Gap Rock	...	29.75	75.57	84	77	W	29.76	75.60	79	ENE	1
Macao	...	29.75	75.57	84	77	W	29.76	75.60	79	ENE	1
Hoihow	...	29.80	75.68	87	74	ENE	29.81	75.72	81	ENE	1
Pratas Island	...	29.74	75.54	90	63	SSW	29.80	75.69	79	ENE	1
Phulien	15	29.73	75.51	84	...	...	29.78	75.63	77	SSW	1
Tourane	...	29.84	75.78	88	75	WSW	29.84	75.78	81	W	1
Cape St. James	14	29.80	75.69	87	74	ENE	29.78	75.63	77	SSW	1
Daseo	...	29.74	75.54	93	59	NE	29.78	75.63	77	SSW	1
Aparri	...	29.74	75.54	93	59	NE	29.78	75.63	77	SSW	1
Tuguegarao	...	29.73	75.51	86	41	NW	29.74	75.54	75	SSW	1
Vigan	...	29.72	75.48	79	85	NW	29.78	75.63	75	ENE	1
Manila	...	29.72	75.48	86	78	ESE	29.78	75.63	75	ENE	1
Legaspi	...	29.76	75.60	77	88	NW	29.76	75.60	77	ENE	1
Calbayog	...	29.74	75.54	86	75	SW	29.75	75.57	78	ENE	1
Tacloban	...	29.74	75.54	86	75	SW	29.75	75.57	78	ENE	1
Iloilo	...	29.73	75.51	82	77	W	29.74	75.54	75	ENE	1
Cebu	...	29.73	75.51	82	77	W	29.74	75.54	75	ENE	1
Surigao	...	29.73	75.51	82	77	W	29.74	75.54	75	ENE	1
Saipan	...	12.22	29.71	75.45	...	...	29.84	75.77	78	...	...
Guam	...	11.00	29.73	75.51	...	...	29.83	75.77	78	...	...
Yap	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	75.77	78	...	...
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.83	75.77	78	...	...
Fosape	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	75.77	78	...	...
Labuan	14	29.80	75.69	88	84	SW	29.86	75.84	76	ENE	1

August 28d. 10h. 50m.—A weak anticyclone area, central to the east of the Bonins, extends westward over S. China; the trough remains over the China Sea, the Philippines, and the Pacific to the eastward. The depression is situated to the north of Hokkaido.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1, 56.15 inches, against an average of 64.81 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON AUGUST 29.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... Easterly or variable winds, moderate; fair generally with local showers.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, August 27.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.74	29.81	29.75
Temperature	84	82	84
Humidity	76	77	74
Wind	E	E	WSW
Direction	E	E	WSW
Force	3	2	0
Weather	B	O	O
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature	86	88	88
Lowest open-air Temperature	77	76	76

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

\$7.50

will keep you in touch with Hong Kong news for six months

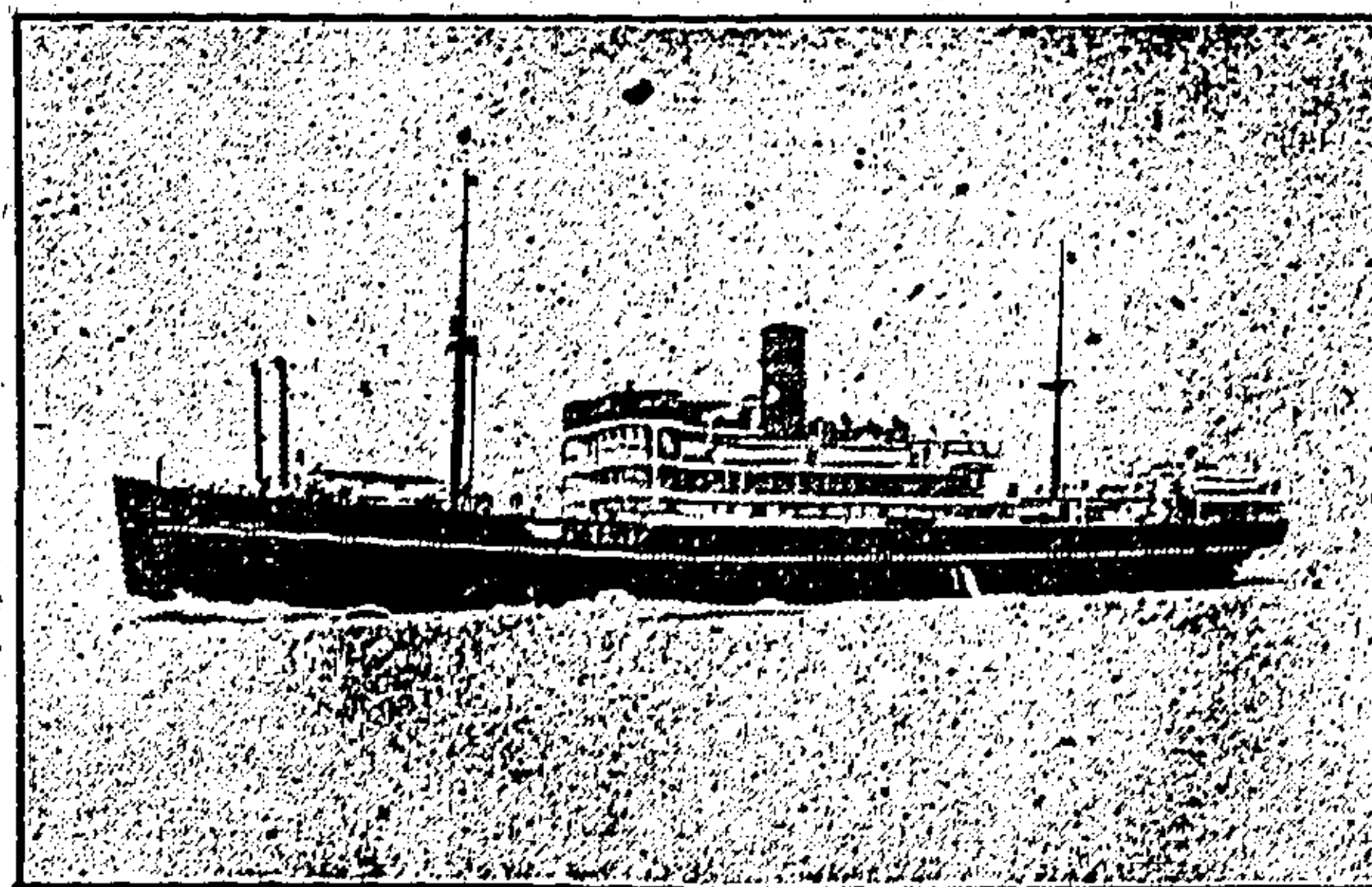
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To	Steamship	Days
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" "YATSHING" "CHAKSANG" "KWAISANG"	Sun. 1st Sept. at Noon Wed. 4th Sept. at Noon Sun. 8th Sept. at Noon Wed. 11th Sept. at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"HOSANG" "NAMSANG" "YHENSANG"	Tues. 3rd Sept. at Noon Fri. 20th Sept. at 7 a.m. Tues. 1st Oct. at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, S'HAL, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Tues. 10th Sept. at Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG" "KUMSANG"	Mon. 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m. Mon. 16th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SANDEAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Wed. 4th Sept. at 3 p.m. Mon. 16th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via WUHAIR, WEI & NEWCHANG	"CHEONGSHING" "CHIPSING"	Thurs. 5th Sept. at Noon Tues. 24th Sept. at Noon

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To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	29th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	26th Sept.
Steamship "OARNAVONSHIRE"	27th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	11th October
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	25th October

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Express Freight S.S. "Franken"	departure 11th Oct.
Pass. M.S. "FULDA"	departure 19th Oct.
Express Freight S.S. "Main"	departure 5th Nov.
Pass. S.S. "Trier"	departure 16th Nov.

*Will also call at Tripoli, Genoa, Havre and Antwerp.
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Pass. M.S. "FULDA"	due here 24th Sept.
Freight S.S. "Main"	due here 8th Oct.
Pass. S.S. "Trier"	due here 22nd Oct.
Freight S.S. "Lahn"	due here 2nd Nov.
Freight M.S. "Koenigsberg"	due here 19th Nov.

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